THE TIMES
Delivered at your home, 25 cents per week.

Victoria Times.

Don't Forget the only always open drug store in British Columbia is the....
PEOPLES' POPULAR PRESCRIPTION PHARMACY. C. E. JONES. 36 Govt. St.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA B. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15 1894. No. 197

NOTICE.....

We are selling DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS and all kinds of Jewelry at prices away below anything seen in the city before.

Fine lines of NEW GOODS constantly arriving, and everything guaranteed.

Our Manufacturing Department is the finest operated in the province, and all kinds of Repairing and Manufacturing is at Rock Bottom Prices.

Challoner & Mitchell,
47 Government Street.

PERRIN'S

GLOVES

A Few Facts About Kid Gloves.

THERE is no article in the Dry Goods trade more difficult to handle satisfactorily than Kid Gloves. Let the following facts be borne in mind:

Kid Skins and Lamb Skins

are not manufactured to order in a loom where the material, the weave, the weight, and the strength, can be controlled; they grow on animals, subject to change of weather, of food, and of other conditions such as cause the variety we see in nature.

The manufacturer has to depend on the honesty, ability, and care of his work-people in the selection and manipulation of the skins, and they, like all human beings, often err.

A nice kid glove is the most important part of a ladies' dress.
We have made our KID GLOVE department very large and complete. We have stuck to well known and reliable makers and kept the same brand for years. We have Blacks, Tans, Browns and Greys in stock, both in Bretagne, Lacing and Stud fastenings. Every pair fully warranted when correct size is purchased.

THE WESTSIDE.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

C. H. STICKELS .... ROOMS: 19 to 22 .... Board of Trade Building.

CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER & PURCHASING AGENT.
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES. .

Estimates for complete electrical installations, either light or power. House wiring plans and superintendence a specialty. All wiring under my superintendence guaranteed.

THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., LTD.,

....QUOTE AS FOLLOWS....

Delivered to any part of the City.

Wheat	$1 25 per hun.	Oats	$1 50 per hun.
Bran	90 " "	Mixed feed	1 00 " "
Shorts	1 00 " "	Ground	1 10 " "

Our feed is manufactured fresh every day and is superior to the imported article. Patronize home industry by using our goods. TERMS—Net cash with order.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
AUCTIONEER.

By order of the mortgagee, under power of sale contained in an indenture dated the 9th day of July, 1894, I will sell on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21st,

At 12 o'clock noon at the

North Dairy Farm, Victoria Distr't.

4 Brood Mares,
1 Brood Pony,
7 Mares,
2 Three-year-old Horses,
6 Horses,
1 Two-year-old Colt,
1 Yearling Filly,
1 Pony,
4 Colts. TERMS CASH.

JOSHUA DAVIES, - - Auctioneer.

Cheap Excursion!

Via the

CANADIAN
PACIFIC
RAILWAY

...TO...

WASHINGTON, D.C., and return....$72 75
PITTSBURG, P.A., and return...... 66 50

Ticket good for SIXTY DAYS from date of sale. For full particulars, tickets, map of route, etc., apply to
GEORGE L. COURTNEY,
Agent C. P. Ry. Co.,
August3-tf Victoria, B. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST—From 16 Cadboro Bay road, a black spaniel puppy about seven months old. A reward will be given upon his return, and anyone found harboring him after this date will be prosecuted. Wm. Croft, Adelphi Saloon. aug15-tf

LOST—A gold brooch. Return to 113 North Park street. aug15-3t

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the undersigned has purchased the laundry business of Wo Kee at 47 Pandora street, and after Saturday, August 18th, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by Wo Kee.
aug15-2t WING SANG.

FOR SALE
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

A new residence facing the Victoria Arm, 200 feet water frontage, unsurpassed view of the City of Victoria and Olympian range in the back-ground; entrance from the Gorge Road; two-and-a-half acres of land; House containing panelled vestibule, beautifully frescoed hall, handsome Staircase, double Drawing Room with two fireplaces, Dining Room, Smoking Room, six Bed Rooms, Bath Room, W. C. and Lavatory on each floor, large attic, spacious cellar with stone walls, brick foundation, electric light, electric bells, &c., &c.

Price, $10,500. Terms can be arranged to suit the purchaser. Apply to

J GERHARD TIARKS,
Architect, P. O. Box 352.
39 1-2 Government Street, Victoria.

DISTILLERS ACTIVE.

Whiskey to be Taken Out of the Kentucky Distilleries.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 15.—Everywhere in Kentucky distillers are busy drawing whiskey from bond, and paying the tax. In the Louisville distillery there are 850,000 barrels, or 3,400,000 gallons. One hundred and fifty thousand barrels have been taken out since the tax was decided on. There are also in bond 14,000 barrels of imported whiskey, the tax on which will have to be paid inside of two days. The tax has been paid on 10,000 barrels since yesterday. By to-morrow night it is expected that 10,000 barrels additional, or a total of 800,000 gallons, will have been taken. A little activity is shown in every other distillery in Kentucky.

STRIKE INVESTIGATION.

Commissioners Appointed by the President Meet in Chicago To-Day.

Vice-President Howard of the A. R. U. Testified—Debs Talks To-Morrow.

Chicago, Aug. 15.—One of the most important inquiries in the history of the labor movement of this country, and which will attract more international attention than the recent English royal commission on labor, opened here to-day. It is the initial meeting of the labor commission composed of Carroll D. Wright, United States labor statistician; John D. Kernan of New York, and Judge Nicholas E. Worthington of Peoria, and appointed by President Cleveland to inquire into the causes of the recent labor troubles. The purposes of this commission and its scope and authority are clearly outlined in the following address and the reading of which prefaced the opening proceedings:

Whereas the president of the United States has appointed a commission to visit Chicago, and such other places in the United States as may be proper in the judgment of the commission, to the end that it make careful inquiry into the cause of any pending dispute or existing controversy between the Illinois Central railway company and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway company, and certain of the railway employees, and hear all persons interested therein who may come before it; and,

Whereas, section 6 of chapter 1063 of the laws of the United States passed October 1, 1888, makes it the duty of the said commission to examine into the cause of the said controversies, the conditions accompanying and the best means of adjusting the same, and to report the result of such examination to the President and to Congress, and

Whereas, the questions involved in such controversies affect all interstate railways and their employees; and

Whereas, it is desirable that the report of this commission and future legislation, if any, upon the questions relating to labor, whether organized or unorganized, and employes thereof, should be based upon all facts having any legitimate bearing upon such questions, and should be the result only of clear and well-defined opinion; therefore,

Resolved, that this commission will take testimony in relation to such controversies, and hear and consider all facts, suggestions and arguments as to the causes thereof, and conditions accompanying and the best means of adjusting the same, and to any legislation or measures which ought to be recommended in regard to similar controversies hereafter.

The commission also issued a request to all railways, labor organizations and citizens, having either a personal or patriotic interest in the right solution of these questions, to present their views and suggestions in writing. The response has been very general.

Eleven o'clock was the time set for the commission to organize but two hours earlier a large number of representatives of labor organizations, including many members of the A. R. U., were to be seen about the government building. Quite a number of railway officials were also to be seen. In accordance with instructions from Supervising Architect O'Roorke, the old district court room had been cleaned and put in order for the purposes of the commission. Up to noon, however, the proceedings had not been formally opened.

Chicago, Aug. 15.—The labor commission appointed by the president to investigate the recent strikes met to-day. The first witness was Vice-President Howard, of the America Railway Union. He said Debs was the first president of the union, in answer to the query of the commissioners, and promised that Debs would be on hand to-morrow. Witness said he understood Cleveland in appointing the commission confined its inquiry to the Rock Island and Central roads. Commissioner Wright said such was the case, but added that he thought the commission would get at the bottom of the trouble before the investigation was over. Howard then detailed his career as a railway man and detailed the causes that led to the general strike. He referred to Pullman's refusal to arbitrate and declared the strike in the Pullman shops was precipitated by the discharge of their men who had participated in the strike which occurred at Pullman just before the general strike. Howard offered all the papers, books, etc., of the union to the commission as evidence, and the commission accepted the offer. He declared the General Managers' association was formed for any strike that might arise.

A PERSISTENT LOVER.

Mrs. McCall Becomes Infatuated With Heywood McAllister.

Newport, N. Y., Aug. 15.—About two weeks ago a woman from New York registered at the Perry House as Mrs. E. A. McCall. The story was circulated soon after her arrival that the object of her visit was to see Heywood McAllister, the son of Ward McAllister, and make known to him the deep love she claimed to have for him. Mrs. McCall is a handsome woman. She is tall and fair, apsome woman. She is tall and fair, and appears to be about 35 years old. Her first visit to see Mr. McAllister was last Friday night when she called at the residence of James P. Beekman and inquired for the young man, who was a guest at a dinner party given by Mr. Beekman. When Mr. McAllister saw her card he said he knew no such person and did not care to see her. The woman was persistent but was unsuccessful in her quest. Her next attempt was two days ago, when she called at the McAllister residence on Leroy avenue, and sent a note to Mr. McAllister asking him to see her, if only for a moment. She was no more successful this time than before. Mrs. McCall has informed a few acquaintances made at the hotel that she met Mr. McAllister in New York last winter and since that time has thought of no one else. She behaves modestly. Yesterday she had her trunks transferred to the Ocean House.

TO-DAY'S CANADIAN NEWS.

First Excursion to the Northwest Starts from Toronto To-day.

Montreal, Aug. 15.—Next Monday evening the North American squadron, with the exception of one ship, the Blake, will arrive in Montreal. It will the first time that such a number of war vessels has been in port at once. The vessels which will arrive are the Tartar, Partridge, Tourmatine, Magicienne and Canada. The Blake, which is the flagship of the squadron, will remain in Quebec, as owing to her excessive draught of water she is unable to come up the channel. An officer of the Tourmatine will arrive in town to-day to arrange for the berthing of the ships.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 15.—The sailing yacht Isis, of Oswego, with Messrs. Stift and Ames on board, left Cape Vincent on Saturday night for Oswego. When near their destination a squall came up and drove the little craft out into the lake. The forlorn sailors drifted all day Sunday, Monday and part of Tuesday, and finally reached this harbor nearly exhausted. The boat was full of water, but the air tight compartments kept her afloat.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 15.—The first of the fall excursions to the Northwest went out to-night. It was very heavy. Fully five hundred persons, mainly young men from various parts of Ontario, were carried on it. The train to North Bay consisted of eleven coaches and was run with two engines.

HATES THE WHITES.

Colored Murderer Anxious to Kill White Men.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 15.—Lloyd White is being tried here for waylaying and murdering 16-year-old Bert Tricker, son of a prominent farmer here. White was examined after his arrest and discharged, but a prominent county official employed a colored Pinkerton detective who associated with White and gained his confidence and confession of the murder. White in making it, expressed regret that he could not kill a thousand white men. White seems to be possessed of the idea that it is his duty to kill as many white men as possible. The direct evidence of the negro detective, coupled with circumstantial evidence will undoubtedly convict him of murder.

SCIENTISTS IN SESSION.

The American Association's Meeting in Brooklyn—Committees Appointed.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The 43rd annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science opened here to-day. It has attracted nearly three thousand men from the United States and Canada, and will be in session for ten days. Arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates have been in charge of a large number of citizens, headed by Mayor Scheiren. The council of the association, which includes representatives from the faculties of many colleges will be in session to-day. The first general session of the association as a body will be held this evening in the hall of the Polytechnical Institute, when the retiring president, Dr. William Harkness, of Washington, will introduce his successor, Dr. Daniel T. Brinton of Media, Pa. For the next nine days the delegates will divide themselves into departments in the following order and with the presidents named: Mathematics and astronomy, George C. Comstock, Madison, Wis.; physics, William A. Rogers, Waterville, Maine; chemistry, Thos. C. Norton, Cincinnati, Ohio; mechanical science and engineering, Mansfield Merriman, South Bethlehem, Pa.; geology and geography, Samuel Calvin, Iowa City, Iowa; zoology, Samuel H. Scudder, Cambridge, Mass.; botany, Lucien M. Underwood, Greencastle, Ind.; anthropology, Franz Boas, New York; economic science and statistics, Henry Farquhar, Washington, D. C.

SENATOR HOAR'S REWARD.

Alabama Democrats Send Him a Coffin Filled With Corn Cobs.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 15.—A coffin stood in the doorway of the baggage car of the North Atlanta and West Point train yesterday. It was filled with corn cobs and was sent by the Democrats of Benton, Ala., to Senator Hoar, who helped to raise the $5,000 subscription of the Home Market Club of Boston to defeat Congressman Oates, of Alabama, in the recent race for the governorship. The cobs inside represented the political remains of Reuben Kolb, who ran against Oates. The coffin was brought in just at the time when the station is most crowded. There was a large crowd to greet it. It was hustled on a pair of trucks and rolled to the seaboard train, which stood waiting for it. The crowd followed it and saw the inscription "G. F. Hoar, Washington, D. C., paid Home Market Club $5,000. Herein bury your hopes of splitting the solid south. Compliments of Benton, Ala., Democrats. Pall bearers: W. H. Scraggs, A. T. Goodwin, J. W. Pitts, P. G. Lowman, S P McElwain, J. I. Fouville, S. M. Adams." On one side of the coffin in large white letters was hastily but plainly painted "By the Home Market Club, $5,000." On the opposite side was the official ballot of the Jeffersonian Democracy headed by the name of Reuben Kolb for governor and followed by a complete list of the candidates. On the same side were the words, "Further favors solicited for campaign purposes." The influx of the Hoar fund into Alabama was a great stimulus to the Democrats and became good political capital for the defeat of him whose effigy was sent in the form of corn cobs to Mr. Hoar. The coffin was six feet long. Upon the lid was a single cob, around which was tied a piece of crape. Within, the cobs rattled like bones. The coffin will be delivered prepaid to the Massachusetts senator.

MORE TARIFF LEGISLATION.

Congressmen Now Discuss the Separate Bills for Sugar, Coal and Iron.

Vest Has Something to Say About President Cleveland and Senator Hill.

Washington, Aug. 15.—In the senate to-day a letter from Secretary Carlisle was read in which the secretary opposes the placing of sugar, iron, coal and barbed wire on the free list on the ground that it will create a deficit. Berry moved that the sugar bill be called up for immediate action. Harris said in view of the secretary's letter he would move the bill be sent to the finance committee, where it could be dealt with as deemed best to the interests of the government. Berry said the senate had been charged with being favorable to the sugar trust and he wanted that body to be placed on record so the people would know just how it stood. He did not want the bills buried in committee.

Vest argued in favor of immediate action on the bills. He was ready to fight under Cleveland's flag to the death for tariff reform. He declared Secretary Carlisle's letter was an arraignment of the house and showed that if the Wilson bill had passed there would have been a deficit. He declared there never had been a time when the Wilson bill or anything like it could pass the senate after the sugar schedule had been arranged in conference. He said the senate conferees were much surprised when they found the coal and iron tax was objected to. The president had said, Vest declared, before sending his letter to Wilson that he would support a bill as it was now. Cleveland's letter to Wilson was a good campaign document for the Republicans. He had no quarrel, he said, with the president, and Hill had worked the speaker injuries when he likened him to "the envious Casca" who stabbed Caesar at the foot of Pompei's statue.

In the house the tariff was signed by the speaker and in the senate the resignation of Breckinridge, of Arkansas, was announced. Breckinridge has been appointed minister to Russia.

The senate to-day received a message from the house conferees on the tariff bill, of the fact that the house had receded from its disagreement to the senate amendment. The bill was signed by Vice-President Stevenson.

AT LOURDES.

Arrival of the American Pilgrims—Presentation of Banner.

New York, Aug. 15.—A dispatch from Paris says: "One month lacking one day from their departure from New York, the members of the American pilgrimage under the auspices of the Sisters of the Monastery of the Precious Blood have reached their main destination and toward which their eyes and minds have been directed since the day they sailed from home. The party left Toulouse at daylight yesterday, and after a pleasant day's journey, arrived at Lourdes last night. Accommodations had been prepared by the villagers in advance, and on arrival they found that nothing had been left undone to provide for their comfort. At an early hour this morning the pilgrims repaired to the Church of the Grotto in the Basilica and made their devotions. Special services were held in the church after breakfast and after the celebration of mass the American banner which had been borne by the pilgrims, and which was blessed by the pope on the 8th instant, was formally presented to the authorities of the Basilica to be added to the magnificent collection that represents the various pilgrimages to Lourdes during the past century. These banners are suspended from the ceiling of the church, each bearing an inscription showing the year and the starting place of the pilgrimage. The American banner, which is one of the largest of the collection has been given a place of honor over the central nave. After the morning service had concluded, a locked and sealed casket containing requests from donors toward the banner fund, but who were unable to join the pilgrimage, was placed upon the shrine by Rev. Father Porcile, the American director of the Arch-Confraternity of Lourdes, while solemn prayers were offered that the requests of the faithful might be complied with. The pilgrims will remain at Lourdes until tomorrow night, and many of them will spend every moment of that time in prayer at the shrine. Several members of the party are paralyzed or suffering from other bodily ailments and one and all of them expect to find relief. The pilgrims will spend Saturday in Bordeaux and then go to Paris for a four days' stay.

MYSTERY SOLVED.

Finding of a Mutilated Body Settles a Mystery.

Cincinnati, Aug. 15.—Two sons and one daughter, now Mrs. Beckard, of a Mrs. Kiezkowsky, a resident of Posen, came here two years ago, where they still live and are highly respected. Several years ago the mother mysteriously disappeared from her home in Posen and word was sent to her heirs here that the estate had been dissipated, and the little left was in possession of Beckard Gardner, a son-in-law of the missing woman. A year ago Mrs. Beckard dreamed that she saw Gardner kill and bury her mother. She made inquiries by letter and started an investigation that resulted in placing suspicion on Gardner. There was no evidence until a few weeks ago, when workmen engaged in excavating for a new building came upon a mutilated body that was identified as that of the missing woman, and Gardner was arrested. The body was identified by two wounds which it was known the accused had inflicted.

CABLE NEWS.

The Miners' Eight Hour Bill Withdrawn—More Anarchists Arrested.

London, Aug. 14.—The house of lords was crowded this afternoon in expectation of an interesting debate upon the evicted tenants' bill. At 4.15 p. m., Earl Spencer, first lord of the admiralty, moved the second reading of the important measure. He did not condemn the Irish landlords, he said, but insisted that they must consider the bill from an Irish point of view.

Baron Balfour of Burleigh, a Scotch peer, moved the rejection of the bill. The Duke of Argyle, Baron Tweedmouth and others made speeches, but the house then adjourned.

When the house of commons took up the miners' eight hour bill this evening, David A. Thomas, Liberal, for Merthyr Tydvil, moved an amendment making the bill operative only in districts where a majority of the electors had decided in favor of it. Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberalin (Liberal Unionist) supported the amendment, and Sir Charles Dilke (Radical) opposed it. When the division was taken the amendment was carried by a vote of 112 to 107. Immediately after the announcement of the vote the bill was withdrawn by its promoters.

The Times announces the death of James Allan, head of the Allan steamship line.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, will start for America on September 13. He will make a tour of the United States and Canada.

Paris, Aug. 14.—The board of pardons announced yesterday that it maintains the sentence of death imposed upon Cesario, the assassin of President Carnot, condemned to death on Friday next.

Rome, Aug. 14.—Several anarchists were arrested yesterday at an open air meeting in the suburbs. The police searched their lodgings near the middle of the city to-day, and found there bombs and explosives and tools and chemicals for the manufacture of such articles. The Italian government has expelled French Socialist Duquery, for some time [illegible] of the French chamber of deputies. The police are watching all anarchist suspects constantly. Their object is to arrest every anarchist against whom they can get sufficient evidence for a conviction. Most of these anarchist convicts are being deported to Massowah.

AFFAIRS IN SIAM.

England and France Crowding the Little Empire Out.

San Francisco, Aug. 14.—Rev. D. G. Collins and J. W. McKean, missionaries for several years past in Siam, are in the city, accompanied by their families. They say that King Chulalongkom was very ill when they left Bangkok, and all the city expected him to die at any moment. It appears that the king has been dissipating for several years, so that, although he is scarcely forty years old, he is a physical wreck. 'We regret this exceedingly," said one of the missionaries, "as he helped us very much. On the king's death it is probable that the government of Siam will go to pieces. The estimated population is now from seven millions to eight millions. France took last year all the territory east of the Cabodia river, which was about one-third. Now, with England on one side in possession of Burmah, and France on the other side with Cochin, it is not probable there will be much left."

CORN ISLAND DISTURBANCES.

A Lawyer Causes the Trouble That Leads to the Death of Four Men.

New York, Aug. 13.—The schooner G. W. Whitford has arrived from Corn island. The Whitford was at Corn island during the disturbances which commenced about July 4 last, and resulted in the killing of four men and the wounding of four others. One of the latter was the secretary of the governor of the island. According to the statement of Captain Henricks, the difficulty arose out of a claim made by an English lawyer of Jamaica, by the name of Russel, to the title of some land at Corn island. Russell presented his papers, which were written in English. Governor Maximo Dias, who was a Spaniard and was unable to read them, believing the intimation of their contents, tore them in pieces before he could be prevented. Russell then raised such a disturbance that the governor, having no one present but his secretary, became alarmed and sent to the mainland for assistance. In answer to his request, a boat filled with Nicaraguans appeared, and after landing attempted to arrest Russell, who in the meantime had collected several of his acquaintances and resisted the arrest. Both parties opened fire and four of the Nicaraguan soldiers were killed and two of the soldiers and the governor's secretary and a merchant of the place were wounded. Both the latter were shot through the thigh.

TONGUE LASHERS.

Corbett and Jackson Meet in New York and Do Some Talking.

New York, Aug. 13.—After two years of long distance fighting through public prints, James J. Corbett and Peter Jackson came together this afternoon and nearly settled their respective claims to superiority on the spot. While an actual encounter was averted, the champion and the negro had a wordy battle of the fiercest kind, during which the lie was practically passed, and when the smoke of the fight cleared away, the principals had settled the thing, than there is extreme improbability of a match being pulled off in the future.

Jackson arrived in town from San Francisco early in the day and put up at the Grand Union Hotel. He made an appointment to meet Corbett at Manager Brady's office at 2.30 o'clock. The champion was on hand with Billy Delaney and his manager. When the appointed time arrived a curt message came from Jackson that he would meet Corbett to-morrow morning at the Police Gazette office. Corbett was very wrathy. He was going to Ashbury Park and could not put off the meeting. He determined to go to the Grand Union and have it out then and there. The meeting between the two men was as if each was sparring for an opening.

They did not shake hands, but eyed each other suspiciously. Jackson was seated on a wooden settee while Corbett occupied a chair, and drew it up to Jackson so that they faced each other about two feet apart. When Corbett became excited he drew his chair up until his face was brought within les than a foot of Jackson's. Tom O'Rourke was talking to Jackson when the champion arrived.

During the wrangle that followed he frequently put in a word for Jackson, but did not get excited as did Manager Brady. Corbett plunged at once into business and said bluntly: "I want this thing settled." Jackson sneered contemptuously and said: "You are in a great hurry now, what's been the trouble since I first challenged you?"

Then Corbett got angry, and in a moment epithets were flying, to be followed by recriminations. Corbett pulled out of his pocket a newspaper clipping in which Jackson is quoted as saying Corbett was afraid to fight. Corbett thundered for an explanation. Jackson laughed insolently and said:

"You know you are a big bluffer."

Corbett clinched his hand and fairly hissed back:

"You are another big bluffer, and I am dying to fight you."

"I'm anxious to meet you," answered Jackson, warming up.

"That's right, gentlemen, keep cool and get down to the match," admonished Delaney, and there was a murmur of approval from all present.

"Of course, as a gentleman, I won't call you a liar when you say I am a big bluffer," said the Australian.

Corbett retorted in kind. Each accused the other of keeping out of each other's way.

"Where will you fight?" finally asked Corbett.

"Not south of Mason and Dixon's line," answered Jackson.

"Well, you know we cannot pull it off in the north." "Well, then, we will fight in the London National Sporting Club." "I know positively that they will only permit 20 rounds and I will only fight you to a finish. I can't whip you in 20 rounds but in a finish fight my youth will tell," shouted Corbett, shaking his hand in Jackson's face.

"We can have all the fighting we want in 20 rounds," answered Jackson.

"Not enough for me, besides I have no faith in the treatment which would be accorded an American at the hands of those Englishmen. You and O'Rourke stand in with Lord Lonsdale, and I would be discriminated against. Now, won't you fight in the south?"

"Get your brains together, that's the third time you have asked me that question," answered Jackson.

"Why, I would probably get shot if I whipped you in the south," continued the Australian. "If you are interfered with," said Corbett, "I agree to give you the stakes and gate money." "How generous," said Jackson, "but what will that avail if I am dead. No, I positively refuse to fight in the south and if you insist in doing everything it is off between us."

Brady and Delaney whispered to Corbett to refuse to fight in England. "And I absolutely refuse to fight in England," said Corbett.

Then the fighters indulged in disparaging exchanges in high tones. Both said they were confident of being able to knock the other out. Jackson kept saying that Corbett had evaded meeting him and should have done so before he fought Mitchell. He said: "Your fight with Mitchell has been a death blow to pugilism in this country ever since."

"I can't help that," said Corbett. "Would not you make easy money if you could?"

"Well," finally said Jackson, "the only way I see is for us to wait for some club in the north to offer an acceptable purse."

"You know the north can't be the battlefield," said Corbett. "It is the ambition of my life to whip you and it is a shame we cannot pull off a fight."

Corbett was induced to shake hands with Jackson and then went home. Each principal lays the blame on the other for the failure to come to an agreement.

The Chinese pay their doctor only so long as he keeps them in health. They believe in preventing rather than curing disease. This is sound sense, and one of the strongest recommendations of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a medicine which not only cures diseases but prevents them.

TELEGRAPH
TELEPHONE

These are the names of the matches that always light at the first stroke—that have no bad odor—that climatic changes do not affect—that are safer to handle. Ask your grocer for

E. B. EDDY'S
MATCHES.

"Montserrat"
Lime Fruit Juice.

Is the Finest Drink
in the World
for
Hot Weather.

Cooling
Refreshing
Invigorating
Wholesome

CANADIAN NEWS.

News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Hon. Mr. Mercier's condition is still serious. There is no change either way so far. He is suffering from diabetes.

Over 48,003 head of cattle, 49,340 sheep and 2,715 horses have left Montreal for the old country this season up to date.

A cable from England states the two million dollar Montreal four per cent. debenture loan put upon the market is all subscribed.

S. Waldo, a resident of Teeswater for thirty years, is dead. He was at one time postmaster and magistrate, and held other municipal honors.

W. H. Hoyle, of Cannington, was elected Grand Master of the I. O. O. F. at the session of the Ontario Grand Lodge. Next year's gathering will be held in Hamilton.

The protest against C. F. Farwell, Liberal, elected for East Algoma, has been dropped, the necessary deposit not having been made.

Edward Mallette, a lawyer, and partner in the firm of Greenshields, Desmans & Mallette, is dead. He took a prominent part in the defence of Hooper at Joliet.

W. H. Matheson, master in chancery at Ottawa, is about to resign his position on account of ill health. There will be a big scramble for the position, which is worth about $3,500.

Mrs. Kilgour, mother of J. W. Kilgour & Bro., furniture manufacturers, of Beauharnois, Que., and also mother of Kilgour Bros., the paper manufacturers, of Toronto, died lately, aged 84.

The Salvation Army cruiser William Booth, which a few days ago narrowly escaped destruction by running on a reef off Point Hoover, was totally destroyed by fire at Port Robinson. Nothing was saved. The crew barely escaped with their lives.

Mr. German, member-elect for Welland, has filed a cross-petition against Mr. Cleary, the defeated candidate, asking for his disqualification on the ground that he and his agents were guilty of corrupt acts. Similar cross-petitions have been filed in the case of Hon. Mr. Hardy.

William Mallory, of Newmarket, license inspector for North York, was summoned to Sault Ste. Marie a few days ago by the announcement of the death of a relative. Shortly afterwards a dispatch was received announcing the sudden death of Mallory. The deceased, who was 55 years of age, had been bailiff and license inspector for many years.

IMPERIAL
Cream Tartar
BAKING
POWDER
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious
E. W. GILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

RUPTURE More CURES [illegible]
DEFORMITY
[illegible]

NOTICE OF SALE BY SHERIFF.

Pursuant to "Execution Against Lands Act, 1874."

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

John W. Mellor, Plaintiff; John W. Carter, Defendant.

In obedience to a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, at Victoria, on the 18th day of June, 1894, and to me directed in the above named suit for the sum of $954.94, and $3.50 for costs of execution, etc., together with interest on the said sum at six per centum per annum from the 19th day of May, 1894, besides Sheriff's poundage, fees, and other expenses of this execution, I have seized and will sell at public auction in front of my office, Court House, Bastion St., Victoria, on Friday, 17th day of August, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, the interest of the said John W. Carter in the lands as described in this advertisement or sufficient thereof to satisfy the said judgment and expenses.

District.	No. of Lot.	Concise description of property.	Estate or Interest.
Victoria City.	Lot 81, situate in Rae Street.	Two-story house and out-houses; assessed value, $3,200.	Estate in fee, subject to incumb'nces.
	Lot 90, Kane St.	Two-story house and out-houses; assessed value, $2,000.	

When to be sold.	Where to be sold.
Friday, August 17th, 1894.	At the Sheriff's Office, Court House, Bastion street, Victoria.

J. E. McMILLAN, Sheriff.
Victoria, B. C., 25th July, 1894.

LAND REGISTRY OFFICE, Victoria, 25th day of July, 1894, 12:10 o'clock p.m.

I hereby certify as follows:

1. That, excepting judgments (if any), the following are the only charges registered or applied for against lots 81 and 90, Victoria City, the title to which is registered in the name of J. W. Carter, viz:

Against part of lot 81 and lot 90, Victoria City:

19th January, 1891.—J. W. Carter to Henry P. Bell, mortgage in fee to secure payment of the sum of $4,500 on (or before) the 19th January, 1894, and interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, as therein mentioned. (Registered in Charge Book, Vol. 9, Fol. 466, No. 9,052B.)

Against part (60x30 ft.) of lot 81, Victoria City:

23rd July, 1892.—John William Carter to the North British-Canadian Investment Company (Limited), mortgage in fee to secure payment of the sum of $1,500 on or before the 23rd July, 1895, and interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. (Registered in C. B., Vol. 11, Fol. 175, No. 13,021B.)

2. That the following judgments appear registered against all the real estate of John William Carter, viz:

Judgment of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, obtained 17th May, 1894, by George Philip Weller, Charles Weller, Otto Weller, and Joseph William Weller, carrying on business at Victoria, B. C., under the firm name and style of Weller Bros., against John William Carter for $192.86 debt, and $56.41 costs. Registered 17th May, 1894, at 12:30 p.m., No. 290.

Judgment of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, obtained 28th May, 1894, by Henry Timothy Flett against John William Carter for $210 debt, and $31.57 costs. Registered the 28th May, 1894, at 12:40 p.m., No. 306.

3. That the following judgment appears registered against all the real estate of John W. Carter, viz:

Judgment of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, obtained by Jno. W. Mellor against John W. Carter the 19th May, 1894, for $970.44 debt, and $25 costs, and registered 19th May, 1894, at 12:20 p.m., No. 301.

(L. S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar-General.
SHERIFF McMILLAN,
Victoria, B. C. jly26

Mortgagee's Sale.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the 30th day of November, 1891, tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon of Wednesday, the 22nd day of August, 1894, for the purchase of Lot 15, Chemainus District, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, containing 160 acres more or less, formerly occupied by Alfred Chadwick.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated the 7th day of August, 1894.

H. G. HALL.
Solicitor for Mortgagee.
12 Bastion Square, Victoria.

Notice to Water Consumers.

The attention of Consumers of Water supplied from the City Water Works is hereby drawn to sections 12 and 20 of the "Waterworks Regulation By-law, 1894," which provides that from the 15th day of April to the 15th day of September, both inclusive, in each year, no consumer of the water of the said Waterworks shall use such water for irrigating, except on the respective days hereinafter mentioned, namely:

In North Ward, on Mondays and Thursdays.

In Central Ward, on Tuesdays and Fridays, and

In South Ward, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

If water is used for watering lawns or gardens at other than the time hereinbefore specified there shall be charged fifty cents additional for each infraction.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.
City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., June 15th, 1894.

SNOWFLAKE
FLOUR
For FAMILY Use
IS THE BEST.
Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.
Manufactured by
RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

Shawnigan Lake.

Every comfort for pleasure-seekers at Shawnigan Lake Hotel. Accommodation for hunting, fishing or boating parties. Three cottages to let, furnished or unfurnished, kitchens attached. Families or parties will find these comfortable and convenient.
GEO. KOENIG,
my28-4m Proprietor.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)
Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

THOS. STOREY,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
Office: 90 Johnson St.

NOTICE.

Take notice that I shall apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting, to be held in and for the City of Victoria, for a transfer of the retail liquor license now held by me for the Ship Inn Saloon, situate on portion of lot 190, Victoria City, on the east side of Wharf Street in the City of Victoria, to George Thomson, of Victoria, B.C., saloon-keeper.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1894.

ROSS J. FERGUSON.
aug1-1m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting for a transfer to Robert Dudgeon of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the "Telegraph Hotel," situate upon the east side of Store street in the city of Victoria.

J. MERIFIELD.
Victoria, B. C., 14th July, 1894.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting for a transfer to Thomas Potter of the license now held by the undersigned to sell spirituous and fermented liquor by retail upon the premises known as the Lion Brewery Saloon, situate at the corner of Chambers street and Queen's avenue, in the City of Victoria.

W. MONTIETH,
Official Administrator.
Administering the estate of Geo. Fairbrother, deceased, intestate. aug8-1m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners I shall apply for a transfer of the license held by me to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the Hotel Victoria, Government street, to William Wilson.

P. T. PATTON.
Victoria, B. C., August 9th, 1894.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have deposited with the Minister of Public Works a plan and description of a wharf proposed to be erected by me in Constance Cove, Esquimalt Harbor, abutting on part of Section 26, Esquimalt District, and have deposited a duplicate of each in the Land Registry Office in the City of Victoria and that I have applied to the Governor in Council for the approval thereof.

Dated 19th July, 1894.

JOHN JOSHUA RUSSELL,
jy20-1m Victoria, B.C.

Notice of Assignment.

Pursuant to Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890, and Amending Acts.

Notice is hereby given that by deed dated the 6th day of August, A.D. 1894, and executed by all parties thereto on that date, Arthur James Rowbotham, of the City of Victoria, British Columbia, grocer, assigned all his real and personal property (save as therein mentioned) to Thomas Earle of the said City of Victoria, merchant, in trust for the benefit of all his creditors.

Said deed was executed by the said parties and the trusts undertaken by the said Thomas Earle on the 6th day of August instant.

All persons indebted to the said Arthur James Rowbotham are required to pay such indebtedness forwith to the said trustee, and every person having any claim against the said Arthur James Rowbotham is to send proof of such claim, with full particulars, to the said trustee within one month from this date, after which date the said trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the estate, having regard only to such claims as may have been sent in.

A meeting of the creditors will be held at the office of the trustee on the 21st day of August, 1894, at 2:30 p.m.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1894.

THORNTON FELL,
Solicitor for the Trustee above named.

Co-Operation.

The British Columbia Industrial Co-Operative Association is founded on the basis of productive and distributive co-operation. It is a combination of laborers of various trades and professions, for their physical, intellectual, social and moral improvement, both directly and indirectly. By combining the surplus earnings of its members in one common fund, the Association will provide them with permanent employment at good wages, with living at actual cost.

All persons wishing to join can obtain further particulars by addressing

JOHN DODD,
jal-tf-d&w Nanaimo, B. C.

Live
Men
Always
Advertise.

"INTERCOLONIAL" CONFERENCE.

Views and Votes of the Colonial Delegates Who Recently Met in Ottawa.

Dominion Ministers' Opinions Not Always Accepted Without Objection.

Ottawa, Aug. 5.—The proceedings of the colonial conference have at last been given to the public. So far the proof sheets of the meetings have only been seen, but in a very short time the blue book itself will be distributed.

The resolution of Sir Henry Wrixon was one of the first discussed. It was moved by Sir Henry Wrixon, seconded by Mr. Suttor, the provision should be made by imperial legislation enabling the dependencies of the empire to enter into agreements of commercial reciprocity, including power of making differential tariffs with Great Britain or with one another without foreign nations being entitled to share therein. The words "without foreign nations being entitled to share therein" were afterwards struck out as being unnecessary.

Hon. Mr. Forest, Queensland, thought this question was one of the most important that had been discussed. If he were not one of the most ardent protectionists he could not see how Britain could be else than a free trade country, although nearly every other country was protectionist.

During the discussion on this question the Australian delegates pointed to the fact that Canada had entered into a treaty with France, whereby the wines of that country were to be admitted at a cheaper rate of duty than the wines of Australia and other colonies. To this Mr. Foster replied as follows:

"I wish to set that matter at rest; we did not do such a thing. We simply agree in that draft treaty to allow certain wines to come in at a certain rate, and we can allow Australian wines to come in at the same rate. If we let Australian wines in at a lower rate than we now charge France, under the treaty, we would have to admit the French wines at that lower rate."

Hon. Thomas Playford.—Then I do not see what good the treaty is to France. The people of France would thank you for nothing. I think Mr. Foster must be wrong. There must be some special advantage you are giving French wines over the wines of other countries.

Hon. G. E. Foster.—Not the least; we stated expressly that we would not bind ourselves not to allow other wines to come in at the same rate; and they saved themselves by saying: "If you give a better rate for that class of wine coming from any other colony you must give us the same."

Hon. Simon Fraser.—By treaty?

Hon. G. E. Foster.—No, ipso facto.

Sir Adolphe Caron.—They claim we must give them the same rate.

Hon. Thomas Playford.—Immediately the treaty is entered into the French wines will come in cheaper than the Spanish wines?

Hon. G. E. Foster.—If we chose so.

Hon. Thomas Playford.—You are giving that differential rate to France and you are not giving that differential rate to other parts of the country, including our own colonies. I do not know whether the mother country would be justified in permitting one of her dependencies to give such a special rate to a foreign country which she is not giving to Her Majesty's dominions. (Hear, hear).

Hon. A. J. Thynne had no expectation that Britain would enter into reciprocal arrangements with the colonies. That would involve a complete change of the policy of Great Britain. There would, in fact, require to be a complete change of policy on the part of the colonies as well as Great Britain. Dependencies, however, whose productions were alike, could easily enter into reciprocal arrangements with each other.

Hon. Mr. Foster.—I have pointed out that England's trade was £216,000,000; in that I did not include the trade of the United States, because in giving the figures England classifies the United States. The trade of the colonies comes to £93,000,000; but you will see that the greatest bulk of England's trade is with foreign countries with whom she has treaties; and England's trade means our trade, and if we are not careful it may cause these nations to terminate these treaties at 12 months; and what I would like to have considered is this: Is it advisable to put a formal motion like this before the world, or is it advisable to try and get what we want without opposition.

Mr. Lee Smith did not share these objections.

Speaking to this resolution and on the point of the colonies being entitled to negotiate their own treaties, Mr. Foster said: "The power to negotiate our own treaties, while we are part of the empire, is absolutely impossible; I think it would be the death blow to unity. It is stated that there are not many in Australia or the Australian colonies who would be in favor of such a view. Unfortunately, we have quite a number in this country who urge that view, and we have had the advantage of taking it up in parliament, and having discussed it on several occasions, and on all these occasions the overwhelming sense of the country and parliament has been that it would destroy the idea of imperial unity and the relation which has existed between the colonies and the mother country, and that if we chose to throw aside the protection and advantage that we have got from the mother country, we can exercise the power to negotiate our own treaties, but if we wish to keep the first, then we had better take the sensible plan of having our treaties negotiated, as they are now. What would take place if we had the power? That very moment that we had the right conferred upon us to negotiate a treaty we would exercise that right with the United States of America. But the very moment that we sat down to negotiate a treaty with the United States of America, what would take place? It would be said—"you give us certain duties on this and we will give you certain duties on that, but what we give you will be exclusively for you, and what you give to us must be exclusively to us." What does that mean? Immediately we will have to discriminate against Great Britain herself, and the very moment you do that, and the trade of Great Britain were greatly affected by it, it would raise a question with the British government and what would be the result? Immediate collision. If once the parliament of a great dependency like Canada or Australia had decided that it would do so and so for the best interests of this country it would not recede from that position, and consequently there is immediate collision. I am entirely at one and so are the people of Canada, entirely at one, as well as the parliament of Canada, with the sentiment that as we are all parts of one country and we are under the imperial government, the imperial power must legislate with regard to these treaties, but at the same time we have all the freedom that is necessary and all the voice that we could possibly desire. * * * I suppose we are all at one that if we would like to see an arrangement made by which all the colonies and the mother country would trade with each other on better terms than with foreign countries. That is where we are. There is no doubt about that; that there should be imperial trade on the basis of imperial favor. There is no necessity for that now so long as the mother country has no duties upon products. The time may come when we can negotiate a commercial reciprocity treaty with Breat Britain. That time must certainly be deferred, however, until Great Britain puts duties upon goods which come into her country, on which she would give us some form of concession. No one knows what my happen, but taking that for granted we would all like to have that. Suppose to-day we make a proposition to Great Britain to put 5 per cent. upon food stuffs that the colonies must largely supply as against all foreign countries, and we say we will give you a percentage on what you manufacture and give to us. Suppose we make that proposition. It could not be carried out to-day, however much we want it; but is it not possible for us, or is it not possible for Great Britain to accede to the colonies, which are not free trade and which have taken the principle of protection for revenue purposes or otherwise? Is it not possible for all these colonies to give a preferential right, one in favor of the other, and have it all under an imperial trade union, or an international trade union? * * * Then my friend Mr. Playford spoke in reference to wine. My friend was a little bit unfair. He says the idea of giving France what you won't give to Australia. That looks unfair on the face of it. [illegible] for giving her that. Won't you pay us for giving you the same concession? What are you here for? To make trade relations I take it. There are some things you want to get into our markets. We will give you the chance of something you want to get into our market if you give us a chance in your market. You surely would not want us to give to you what France had bought from us, and if France proposes to give us canned goods and other things, the list of which is in the treaty, at the minimum rate, and we pay her—for it is all a financial transaction after all—and we pay her by taking 30 per cent. off certain kinds of wine, why would you ask us to take 30 per cent. off your wines and not give us something on our agricultural implements? We do not tie ourselves to France.

Mr. Fraser.—We thought you had.

Mr. Foster.—We did not. We carefully avoided that. We are in the position to-day that we can give Australia thirty percent off the same goods, if you allow us for something else.

Mr. Playford.—Your principle is an absolutely vicious one. If Great Britain did anything of that sort to France and not do the same for the colonies, Great Britain would never hear the last of it.

Sir Henry De Villier.—There is a telegram from Sir Charles Tupper, in which he says, that it is clearly understood that the preference given to France by this treaty, would not interfere with preferential arrangements with other colonies—any of the colonies.

Mr. Foster.—I do not know that; they are shared in by all the colonies.

Sir Henry De Villiers.—I have a very strong impression that there is a telegram in the proceedings.

Mr. Foster.—I just want to argue the point for a moment with Mr. Playford. I think, I heard a gentleman say all this was a matter of business, that this international trade was a matter of dollars and cents. Now, my hon. fried goes back to sentiment, and he says: 'That if France pays you dollars and cents for a certain concession, there is another dependency of Great Britain in the Australian colonies who has paid Canada nothing, but for the sake of sentiment, it ought to get the advantage the same as France did by paying for it.

Mr. Playford.—Supposing Great Britian was to enter into a treaty with France or any other foreign country in which she admitted French wines cheaper than she would admit the wines from the colonies, she would sacrifice us to France.

Mr. Foster.—That would be stretched to a certain extent, and it might be stretched too far. She is simply doing that to a dependency for a dependency. Great Britain might say in answer: You give Canada an equivalent as France did, and you will get exactly the same benefit. I am working on business principles, too. * * * Outside of all sentiment, I thing there is a business point of view. I am just as loyal as anyone, and I want to see Britain's trade strongly developed, but you can search the annals through and you will find that Britain looks after Number One, and her colonies have to look after Number One as well, and when it comes to business, her colonies ought to look after Number One. Great Britain has common sense to give way as far as she can for the good of her colonies, providing it does not hurt her too much. She has already told us time and again that she is prepared to do that and she has done it to some extent in our treaties with other nations. This is a matter chiefly for the Australian colonies, but it is one that affects us and all the other colonies, and I am heartily in favor of the the resolution, and without its passage we meet in vain.

Mr. Fitzgerald favored the resolution.

Sir Adolphe Caron thought the resolution was indispensable.

It was adopted by the conference.

The next important resolution discussed was that of Mr. Foster's in regard to trade within the empire. It has been published in full in the Times already.

Mr. Foster spoke at length on this motion. He said in part "The flag is a bond without doubt from what it typifies, the queen is a bond because of her position, because also of her estimable qualities, because she has lived the whole life of the present, and almost of a past generation, and because the bonds or the sentiments which exist towards a ruler are thus stronger and deeper because of the affection which centre about her personally, considered as the queen of our great dominions. The constitution of Great Britain, wide and elastic as it is, is a bond, the institutions which, in common with the mother country we possess are bonds, on account of their strength, on account of their freedom, on account of their beneficient character; these form a bond of union. The army and navy, which mean the defence of the empire, both at home, at her heart and centre, and in its outlying parts is also a bond of unity, and a bond of strength, but underneath all this there is one thing which is stronger, in its way, than any other, and which is, to my mind, essentially necessary in order that that unity shall be preserved between parts of an empire so far removed from each other, and, in some respects, with divergent interests. * * *

Put a cordon around England for 24 days and what will become of her people?

Hon. Mr. Fraser—They will starve.

Hon. Mr. Foster—Allow no food to come in and what would become of her people? That cordon could be pretty nearly as effectually done if it is 500 or a thousand miles away from England as if it were just about her coasts, and in the eventuality of a great war her food supply stands a chance of being largely cut off by the hostile countries with which she may be engaged. A war with Russia would cut her off from the wheat of Russia. A ukase of the Czar in 24 hours could dry up the exports of wheat from Russia to Great Britain. A great war carried on with Russia or some of the other powers would make them conserve their food supplies and prevent them sending them to Great Britain. I might, in touching that, without going into it further, point out this, that the only food supply and the stategic food supply of Great Britain is in her own colonies and her own dependencies with whom she will never be at war and between whom and herself it is most easy for her to keep continual connection and continual communication. So I think it is a wise point to look at it from, from a British point of view, that in proportion as Britain stimulates her colonies so in proportion these colonies will become the supply centres of food for Great Britain. [illegible] in two ways. For instance, the government of Canada could propose in their tariff, and carry it, that they should, for every British colony which gave a like reciprocation or adequate reciprocation, enact, with reference to the goods coming into Canada, that they should be scaled down five per cent., or scaled down 20 per cent. for the products of that colony. A small differential rate would give the advantage. The result would be to direct trade under that small advantage, because who does not know how that trade is done on a very small margin and that a very small percentage nowadays will have the effect of drawing and directing trade in channels which it has not hitherto been accustomed to take. I think this, with a five per cent. profit on the value of articles on large transactions, as they would necessarily be, would be considered a living profit of itself if that could be saved because I imagine that a great many commercial men, year in and year out, do not make a clear five per cent. on the whole volume of their transactions. So that the thing is easily practicable. After hinting at the idea that Britain was looking to protection, Mr. Foster concluded as follows:

"The fact that the colonies undertake to carry out and do this proposition will have by its pressure the power of causing thought and the subsequent action of Great Britain itself. However, my great plea just at the present time is though we at first thought, consider this an ideal which may be realized by and bye, let us divest ourselves of the thought that the union of the colonies in this matter is an idea which cannot be obtained. It is a practical possibility, and we ought to come to the conclusion, I think, that we brethren of kin may do for each other more than we do for outside brethren, who are brethren virtually by descent from the common Father of us all." (Loud applause).

Sir Henry Wrixon—I will second that. It is not understood that I am particularly representing any colony, but in seconding it I am speaking for myself.

Mr. Fitzgerald in part said if Englishmen are willing to allow themselves to be subjected to be subjected to the competition which her policy subjects them to and if the English people are content to remain in that position, I do not think for one, that the colonies ought to strike the note of alarm among them or increase that alarm. It is simply in this position: If England is satisfied why should we disturb her people as far as colonial produce is concerned. What is the position of England in regard to colonial produce? In the first place all our tariffs are directed as much against England as against any foreign country. England is willing to acknowledge that. We may love England very much but our colonial manufacturers are just as tenacious regarding manufactures as the manufacturer of England is of any other country. Therefore, with regard to that point, and Mr. Foster has laid stress on it, I would ask how he would stand before his own parliament in recommending certain proposals.

Now, I come to that part of the resolution which says: "That, pending the assent of the mother country"—that is further than I am prepared to go. It shows that we have reason to expect that England will refuse to the colonies the extension of our power of legislation. The words "pending assent" gives the idea that it would be as close to a threat of separation as it could be, and that if England and her statesmen refuse to build a wall against foreign countries, in order to meet the views of this conference, that we should build the wall ourselves and treat England as we would treat foreign nations, as hostile. In the face of such an impression as this, what is the use of talking about allegiance or sympathy with the great mother country.

Hon. Mr. Foster—Who proposed to do that?

Hon. Mr. Fitzgerald—It appears to me to be a deduction to be drawn from the language of the resolution.

Hon. Mr. Foster—Not in the least.

Hon. Mr. Fitzgerald—Therefore if England does not give assent to such an arrangement the colonies should be permitted to do it themselves.

Sir Henry Wrixon—We have affirmed that.

Hon. Mr. Foster—What is the use of Sir Henry Wrixon's resolution?

Hon. Mr. Fitzgerald—You are entitled to it whether she consents or not.

Hon. Mr. Foster—The resolution is a corollary to what has been done before. Sir Henry Wrixon asks the mother country to give us power to make this arrangement. This resolution affirms that provided we get power, we shall make the arrangements if we like.

Hon. Mr. Fitzgerald—I would like to have it altered if it means that. To me the resolution seems to be a hostile resolution to England.

Hon. Mr. Foster—If she does not wish to make the customs arrangements, between her and the colonies, let the colonies make the arrangements amongst themselves.

Hon. Mr. Fitzgerald—The view I take of it is that it is not entirely removed, though considerably lessened.

Hon. Mr. Foster—Perhaps it does not convey the meaning which it was the intention it should.

Hon. Mr. Fitzgerald—If it be affirming simply what we have already adopted, what is the necessity of the resolution?

Hon. Mr. Foster—Granted we get the power to do the thing, shall we say that we think it advisable to do it?

Sir Henry Wrixon—It is the practical application of what we have previously done.

Hon. Mr. Fitzgerald—The [illegible] is taken very much out of it by that explanation, but I would like to hear that elaborated more before I give my consent to it.

Hon. Mr. Foster—If it is the opinion of the conference that it is not done, it should be done.

Hon. Mr. Fitzgerald—We have the strongest objection to taking any action which may by anticipation convey to the home authorities an expression of opinion that this conference has any reason to suspect, much less to believe, that the resolutions carried here, the expressions of opinion moderately made with regard to these resolutions, will not be received with attention at home, and acceded to by the home government. Having that feeling, I desire to avoid in every possible way acting in any sense which would have the effect of lessening our chance of succeeding, and certainly of introducing a breach, or some extended departure from the friendly relations that now exist between the colonies and Great Britain, and between the colonies themselves, which I hope may be enduring and lasting. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Jersey—Then I would point out that that last resolution, to which Mr. Fitzgerald took some exception, does appear a little bit stiff, if I may use the expression, because our first resolution, moved by Sir Henry Wrixon, was that provision should be made by imperial legislation enabling the dependencies of the empire to enter into agreements of commercial reciprocity including the making of a differential tariff with Great Britain or with one another. That was carried. Then this one says: "That pending the assent of the mother country to such an arrangement in which she shall be included, it is desirable that the colonies of Great Britain, or such of them as may be disposed to accede to this view, take immediate steps," and so on. The language seems a little bit stronger than perhaps Mr. Foster means.

Hon. Mr. Foster—That is a fair criticism. That criticism is, that no step could be taken until authority was given.

Mr. Lee Smith—I hope this resolution will not pass. I hope we will affirm the principle that nothing must be done to interfere with Great Britain. We can ask Great Britain to do nothing whatsoever. She has already done what she can do. She has thrown her ports open to the world on raw products, and to help us, she would have to put a duty on those. Her answer to us would be: "You cannot give us the kind or quantity we want." They would not stand a duty on wheat, the same as to wool, and every other commodity. As to manufactured goods, we might make a discrimination in this class of 25 per cent. on wools here, you might make it 20 or 25 per cent. on all products of Great Britain to any of the colonies, but Great Britain could not give us anything in return. We would be making Great Britian a present of so much lessening duty, and that I might be prepared to do, but you go further than that and you put Great Britian in such a position that she will have to distinctly refuse, or if she does it, it will be very much to the disadvantage of her people.

Sir Henry Wrixon—Mr. Chairman, I will vote for the motion.

Hon. Mr. Playford thought the resolution ought to be passed.

Lord Jersey—Of course it is understood that upon none of the resolutions of the conference am I in a position to give a vote, and it would be wrong on my part to enter into a discussion on free trade or protection. I would like to point out to the conference that although it is entirely within its power to record its belief as to the practicable possibility of the first resolution, yet I thing that I ought to point out that it would be well to consider before that resolution is passed as to whether there are not some difficulties in the way. I mentioned just now in regard to the trade of Great Britain that more than three-fourths of it was, so to speak, trade outside the empire.

Hon. Mr. Playford—We are not proposing to touch that, we are only proposing that she should give a little advantage to her colonies.

Lord Jersey—Quite so, but, if Great Britain is called upon to break up the whole of her commercial system, there is no doubt whatever that that trade also will undergo an alteration of some kind.

Hon. Mr. Playford—She would not do it all at once.

Lord Jersey—England would have to consider what effect any great change in her fiscal policy would have on this enormous trade, this over 76 per cent. of trade which she carries on with the world; and, as has been pointed out by the figures, a good deal of that trade consists of articles which are manufactured from the raw products of the colonies.

Hon. Mr. Thynne thought the resolution an abstract one which would not be of any practical results.

Hon. Mr. Hofmeyer did not think the matter could be carried into practical effect.

The question was finally carried on the following vote:

Yeas—Canada, Tasmania, Cape of Good Hope, Victoria, South Australia.

Nays—New South Wales, New Zealand and Queensland.

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Experience will convince her that it PAYS to use this soap.

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Canada

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Owing to the absence of so many upon holidays, and the dullness of trade during the hot summer months, the publishers of the Art Portfolio of Canada (which has been announced for some weeks back in these columns) have decided upon suspending publication until September 15th next.

Parts one to eight can be had upon application.

Number nine will appear September 15th and one part each week thereafter until series is completed.

Canada is a perfect gem and should have a place in every Canadian household.

NOTICE.

Separate tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 20th day of August instant, at 4 p.m., for supplying to the Corporation the necessary engines and boilers, dynamos and lamps, complete, for the proposed Electric Light Station.

Specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.
City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B.C., August 1, 1894.

NAVAL CONTRACTS

Tenders will be received here on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty until noon of Saturday, the 25th August instant, for supplying such quantities of fresh beef, mutton, vegetables, soft bread, biscuit, sugar, tea, flour, salt beef, milk, butter, eggs, fowls, firewood, lime, coffins and digging graves, as may be required for naval purposes.

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T. SYDNEY DOBBIN,
Acting Naval Storekeeper.
Royal Naval Yard, Esquimalt, August 3, 1894.

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ARCHITECT.
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SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
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Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Pisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja16 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Pisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
jy26 S. A. BROWN, Secretary.

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1-17 Scribe E.

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Has opened Dental Parlors at 93 1-2 Douglas street, next door to Odd Fellows' Hall.

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Autumn term begins MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1894.

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BOOK-KEEPER and stenographer wants employment; Law or mercantile office. S., Times office. a14-3t

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FOR SALE—Caligraph typewriter No. 3 in excellent condition; a bargain for cash. Address "Caligraph," Times office. a14-tf

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FOR SALE—Two story house, 5 rooms, on Frances ave., where Douglas street car passes. Price reduced from $1,300 to $850. Payable $10 cash and $10 per month. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. aug10

FOR SALE—A good farm at South Saanich; 97 acres, of which 92 acres is good land; 11 acres under cultivation; 1-4 acre in strawberries; fine orchard of 160 trees; a good 7-roomed modern house, stable chicken house and barn. Price reduced to $3,150. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. aug10

FOR SALE—Several Thoroughbred English Pug Pups; also two thoroughbred Irish Setter Pups. Apply to W. McKeon, Oriental hotel. aug8-tf

FOR SALE CHEAP—Three cushion tire Rudge Bicycles; or to rent. C. A. Godson, 15 1-2 Broad street. a1-tf

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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET and housekeeping accommodation for a married couple. 63 Superior street. aug14-tf

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MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Tenant or buyer for 8-roomed residence on Craigflower road, well built, large rooms, good garden, stables, etc.; boat landing on Gorge; no reasonable offer refused. Water front lot, nearly 1-2 acre, beautiful position, 65 feet fronting on Gorge. 2 lots on Craigflower road will be sold very cheap. Apply W. S. Smith, Sunnyside avenue, Craigflower road, Victoria West. a14-2w

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The Daily Times.

THE WAY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Vancouver World comes forward to explain that its reflections in regard to the Fraser river relief affair were not directed against the premier. It is well that the organ should thus have explained itself, for all who read its words will bear witness that the shot could not have more neatly "pinked" Mr. Davie if it had been directly fired at him. But it seems the World was shooting more accurately than it knew, since it describes its own method of aiming in this way:

> Our reflection concerned alone a little knot of malcontents in this city who somehow induced one or two sensible people to lend countenance to their nefarious attempt to injure the reputation of this journal because of its insistence that the crisis was a serious one and should be so recognized. Time has proved that we were right and they were wrong, although we were fully aware that their unrighteous conduct was only intended to injure the World in the eyes of its patrons and the electorate. These impracticable individuals now recognize how culpable was their fault and freely acknowledge that this journal took common sense ground in its treatment of one of the direst calamities that has ever befallen a people.

Unfortunately for the organ, and for its beloved master, it was the latter, and not the "little knot of malcontents" who stood before the public as the deterrent to the flow of eastern sympathy. It was Mr. Davie who told the eastern people that the reports were exaggerated and that the province could do everything needed in the way of relief. It was he also, we believe, who inspired the Lieutenant-Governor to send a similar notification. It was in consequence of their statements, not of anything done by any knot of Vancouver malcontents, that the appeals made by Mr. Corbould and Mr. Begg to the eastern people were checked. We repeat, therefore, that it was Mr. Davie who received the World's shot, no matter for whom aimed. The World further hastens to put itself in line with the government and the Colonist, by finding fault with the relief committee and declaring that it is "not at one by any means with those who are now appealing to the Dominion for help." This is not the impression that would have been gathered from its utterance of the other day, but of course the World must always be given time to get back into the traces after it has given its heels a little liberty. As might have been expected, too, both organs seek to let the premier out of his difficulty by abusing the Times. It seems that we are "willing to stab under the fifth rib," that we are "captious," "inconsistent," and "disingenuous" because we have ventured to condemn the actions which have placed the province and the flood sufferers in a ridiculous light before the people of the east. We are afraid that this device of defending the government by abusing the Times does not emanate from intellects of a high order; any brain above the simian level would be apt to appreciate its ineffectiveness.

The point of the matter, as the British Columbia public sees it, is this: Why did not the premier act up to the declaration that the province would look to the relief of the sufferers? Why has the government left an occasion for the relief committee to issue its appeal? Having undertaken the work it should have completed it, or else it should frankly have confessed failure and asked aid from the public. Plainly the government —or rather Mr. Davie—has made a miserable muddle of this business. Nor will the reason for the government's helplessness carry much reassurance to the minds of the public. In point of fact, the treasury is empty—so completely empty, indeed, that the ordinary business can hardly be carried on, to say nothing of extra calls on the public purse. Even the payment of salaries has in many cases to be deferred for the want of money. Borrowed money, ordinary revenue, trust funds and all have disappeared, leaving not a cent behind. No wonder the government can do nothing in the way of relief or repair work. To such a pass have wicked extravagance, corruption and incompetence brought the affairs of the province.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Says the Winnipeg Free Press: "The Kaministiqua river is to be still further improved as a lake port by dredging certain parts. This by order of the government who figuratively speaking tore their hair at Mr. Mackenzie's folly in making Fort William instead of Port Arthur the terminus of lake navigation. His plans were changed, his folly cursed and Port Arthur was declared to be all that the present government's heart could desire or fancy paint. But Port Arthur was abandoned as the terminus and the belittled Fort William adopted with the best results and its merits are acknowledged by the intention of further improving it. So with a good many other things. Mr. Mackenzie said that a revenue tariff was the policy of Canada, but Foster-Bowell et al. think otherwise, and it has taken some years and cost the country a good deal of money to discover that Mr. Mackenzie was right."

The following from the Nelson Tribune is respectfully commended to the attention of the Colonist: "The coast papers are much exercised over what the Hume committee of Nelson is alleged to have told Mr. Davie in regard to Mr. Hume's position. As a matter of fact, the Hume committee of Nelson did not tell Mr. Davie anything, for the simple reason that the committee did not call upon Mr. Davie on the night of election day or at any other time. If Mr. Davie took part in the general hilarity on election night, it was at the invitation of one man, and not of 75 as the premier stated on his arrival at the coast. That the premier enjoyed himself will not be disputed, for it could not have been otherwise, for he was among jolly good fellows, even if they were his political opponents." Perhaps the Colonist will condescend to tell us on what evidence it bases its classification of Mr. Hume as a ministerialist.

LITTLE SLATE-PICKERS.

Work Done by Boys at Pennsylvania Mines.

In a large room sat the little slate-pickers. The floor slanted at an angle of 45 degrees, and the coal, having been masticated by the great teeth, was streaming sluggishly in long iron troughs. The boys sat straddling these troughs, and as the mass moved slowly, they grabbed deftly at the pieces of slate therein. There were five or six of them, one above the other, over each trough. The coal is expected to be fairly pure after it passes the final boy. The howling machinery was above them. High up dim figures moved about in the dust clouds.

These little men were a terrifically dirty band. They resembled the New York gamins in some ways, but they laughed more, and when they laughed their faces were a wonder and a terror. They had an air of supreme independence, and seemed proud of their kind of villainy. They swore long oaths with skill.

Through their ragged shirts we could get occasional glimpses of shoulders, black as stoves. They looked precisely like imps as they scrambled to get a view of us. Work ceased while they tried to ascertain if we were willing to give away any tobacco. The man who perhaps believes that he controls them came and harangued the crowd. He talked to the air.

The slate-pickers all through the region are yet at the spanking period. One continually wonders about their mothers, and if there are any school houses. But as for them they are not concerned. When they get time off they go out on the culm heap and play baseball or fight with boys from other "breakers," or among themselves, according to the opportunities. And before them always is the hope of one day getting to be door-boys down in the mines, and, later, mule boys. And yet later, laborers and helpers. Finally, when they have grown to be great big men, they may become miners, real miners, and go down an get "squeezed," or perhaps escape to a shattered old man's estate with a mere "miner's asthma." They are very ambitious.

Meanwhile they live in a place of infernal dins. The crash and thunder of the machinery is like the roar of an immense cataract. The room shrieks and blares and bellows. Clouds of dust blur the air until the windows shine pallidly afar off. All the structure is a-tremble from the heavy sweep and circle of the ponderous mechanism. Down in the midst of it sit the urchins, where they earn 55 cents each day. They breathe this atmosphere until their lungs grow heavy and sick with it. They have this clamor in their ears until it is wonderful that they have any hoodlum-valor remaining. But they are uncowed; they continue to swagger. And at the top of the "breaker" laborers can always be seen dumping the roaring coal down the wide, voracious maw of the creature.—McClure's Magazine.

KOOTENAY POLITICS.

Provincial and Dominion Political Rumors—Hume's Position.

The Nelson Tribune is responsible for a number of interesting political intems. It says:

A government party man, who has returned from a pilgrimage to Victoria, is reported as saying that the south riding will get but little hereafter in the way of appropriations. How will the 258 good and true government men who voted for Mr. Buchanan like such news, when they all along maintained that the Davie government was the personification of fairness. The four hundred odd men who voted for the opposition candidate know how to get what the district is entitled to, and one of the ways is not by bellyaching for appropriations before they are due.

In these dull days every rumor heard is taken up and discussed by the boys. The latest going the rounds is that member-elect Kellie will resign his seat for the north riding to allow Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works Vernon to get a seat, and that in return he will be appointed gold commissioner and government agent for the district of which Revelstoke is the commercial centre. Every man is said to have his price, but we never thought Kellie's price was so low.

If the north riding is opened to allow defeated candidate Vernon of East Yale to get a seat, so that he can remain chief commissioner of lands and works, the fight will be a hot one. "The south end of the riding has a man that can knock the socks off old Vernon," is the way an enthusiastic Trail Creeker puts it. And the Trail Creekers will be backed up by the live men in every other portion of the riding.

Even our own John Andrew Mara is looking forward to the day when Canada will stand without support from the mother country, for did he not say, when urging the establishment of a mint in Canada, that "Canada occupies a peculiarly favorable position for doing a large portion of the world's commerce, and if our soil is to be the highway between Great Britain on the one hand and Australia, China and Japan on the other, I think we might look forward to the day when we will have our own coinage, and when the beaver and the maple leaf will be stamped on one side of our coins."

It is safe to say that John Andrew Mara, our member in the Dominion house of commons, made more sensible speeches during the last session than all the other members from British Columbia put together; yet he did not accomplish anything, for he is afraid to back up his convictions with his votes. What British Columbia needs at Ottawa is five members who have convictions and backbone. Our own John Andrew is getting the right kind of convictions knocked into him by a sturdy and independent press, and by the time of the next election he will have to prove that he has backbone or get an awful licking.

"Both mean the same thing," is the heading for the following: "The Victoria Times has substituted editorials on "Tuberculosis in Cows" for editorials on "The Corrupt Practices of the Davie Government."

ONE CAUSE OF DROWNING.

Perforation of the Tympanum Leads to Fatalities in the Water.

The list of drowning accidents this year has been larger than usual. Almost daily accounts are received of persons, even expert swimmers, being overcome, very soon after plunging or diving. In most cases there appears to be some mystery about these fatalities, and various theories are propounded by way of explanation to the cause. But in the light of information obtained through post-mortem examinations upon some of the victims, and from information gained from some of those who have had narrow escapes, there is little doubt but that many cases of drowning, which occur shortly after complete submersion, take place through water entering the inner ear, either through rupture of the tympanum (the drum of the ear) by sudden pressure thereon, or through an opening which previously existed in that structure. A correspondent of the Oshawa Vindicator refers to the case of Mr. Burns, a teacher in the Bishop Ridley College, who was drowned in the Welland Canal, as an illustration of this point. Deceased was regarded as an excellent swimmer, but he sank almost immediately after coming to the surface, after plunging. At the time "cramps" were thought to have been the cause, but an examination after death revealed the fact that the existence of an opening in the tympanum. And there can be but little doubt that young Green, who was drowned in Toronto bay on the 5th inst., and the young man Ussher, who was drowned from his yacht out from Mimico a fortnight ago, both lost their lives from the same cause. If the drum structure is intact there is a chance that no bad effects will result from a plunge under water, but in the event of any pre-existing lesion of that membrane, the chance is very much diminished and the danger accordingly increased. We frequently read of cases of drowning where the water has been so shallow as to cause surprise that the victims had not walked ashore. When, however, it is remembered that entrance of water through an opening in the tympanum of the ear produces what is professionally termed aural-vertigo, in other words a condition of dizziness resulting in partial, if not complete, loss of equilibrium, drowning under such circumstances will be better understood. Perforation of the tympanum, it is stated, is more liable to occur from diving in deep water than in shallow, for the reason that the pressure upon the drum is much greater. There can be no doubt whatever of the correctness of this. At all events, it would seem quite reasonable. However, this may be, there is no doubt but the danger of perforation is proportionately increased according to the degree of deflection of the tympanum, influenced by the amount of pressure from without and the diminution of counter-pressure from within, because of the enforced suspension of the function of breathing during the act of diving.

As to the precautions necessary against damage to the drum of the ear through water entering the auricular canal, there can be no question that all danger from this cause may be averted by carefully closing the external opening of the ear with cotton or wool. Under any circumstances no harm can arise from having the ears closed while under water, inasmuch as it will afford protection against any impairment of the sense of hearing, which is not the least of some of the results of pressure upon a structure so sensitive and delicate in its arrangement and organization as the drum of the ear is known to be.

THE DEFAULTED GREEK DEBT.

Bad Financial Position of the Classic Kingdom.

The financial position of Portugal and Greece is in some respects identical. Both are small and poor countries; both were encouraged to borrow largely in the money markets of western Europe during the "flush" time which preceded the Argentine smash-up, and both became bankrupt when the general financial pressure showed itself. The Portuguese government, however, was partly assisted and partly forced to arrange its foreign debt on an agreed basis, the French and German governments both putting pressure on it to induce it to make terms which were acceptable if not satisfactory. An attempt to bring about a settlement with Greece on the part of committees representing the British, French and German holders of the country's bonds has just resulted in apparent failure. As yet the bondholders are not backed up by their respective governments, and the result of the negotiations would indicate that the Greek cabinet, with the probable support of the people of the country, are prepared to take every advantage of their own troubles at the expense of their national creditors abroad. The spectacle is thus presented of an insolvent country resisting a financial reorganization, with the possibility that the strong arm of the governments representing the bondholders will have to be used to coerce it.

This attitude of Greece has excited a great deal of heat on the part of the English financial press. It is admitted now, of course, that the enormous amounts which the country was allowed to borrow were out of all proportion to its real resources, and that the lenders have chiefly themselves to blame for having invested their money in such a dubious place. At the same time, if the facts are correctly stated, the attitude of the Greek government is discreditable to the statesmen who rule it, of whom M. Tricoupis appears to be the chief. The committee of bondholders, it is claimed, made very moderate demands, and were willing to recognize in their concessions both the poverty of the country and the present hopeless state of its trade and revenues. They ask in effect that all taxes on stamps, tobacco and some other commodities should be paid over to the existing monopoly company, reorganized so as to represent all classes of bondholders, and that the company should convert them into gold, to be alloted in certain proportions to the payment of interest, the redemption of bonds and the government itself. The latter, however, were to guarantee a certain minimum of gold, in any event, the principle being that as the revenues improved the bondholders' returns would increase. This, however, has been rejected by M. Tricoupis, who professed to be very indignant at the idea that any part of the revenue should be paid to an intermediary company, which course, he claimed, involved a reflection on the good faith of his government. The truth of the matter, it is declared, is that the Greek government does not wish to be tied down to pay any increased proportion of her annual revenue in case it should improve. It contents itself with declaring that it will emerge from its troubles finally, and that the creditors should be contented to wait till then. Meantime there is an apparent disposition to evade any settlement except on terms which the foreign bondholders consider entirely inadequate.

Various interesting questions are presented in connection with this matter. English journals consider it improbable that their government will interfere in any way beyond remonstrating. The hope of the London market, in fact, seems to be that Germany and France will take decided steps on behalf of the Greek bondholders in those countries.—Bradstreet's.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Orders for changes in the reading of advertisements must be handed in to the Times office before 10 a.m. to insure insertion the same day. New advertisements, displayed, will be received up to 3 p.m. and small ads. until 4 p.m. Merchants and other patrons will aid us a great deal by observing these rules, as the work of re-setting requires time and care, and cannot be done satisfactorily when the paper is being prepared for press.

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To the Electors: See Our Special Line of WALL PAPERS, then vote **J. W. MELLOR,** Fort Street, Above Douglas.

BRIEF LOCALS

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in Condensed Form.

—The Maude leaves this evening for Alberni.

—No. 1 company won the hose race last evening.

—Fine fishing rods and tackle at Fox's, 78 Government street. •

—Don't forget K. of P. excursion to Seattle Aug. 18. Tickets $1.50. •

—Carter House billiard and pool parlors, Duck Building, Broad street. tf.

—Take in K. of P. excursion Aug. 18th and see regatta on Lake Washington. •

—Arrangements are being made to formally open the Victoria & Sidney railway.

—Another grass fire on the Indian reserve occupied the attention of the fire department to-day.

—Hon. (?) Percy Whittall, who caused a little stir in this city last winter, is said to be having trouble in Australia.

—The steamer City of Puebla is due from San Francisco this afternoon, and the Queen is expected from Alaska tomorrow.

—Miss Eva I. Miller has been appointed monitor of the Mount Tolmie school, a third teacher being made necessary by the increased number of pupils.

—The ladies of St. James' church will hold a garden fete at the residence of Mrs. W. J. Goepel, Simcoe street, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., from 3 to 7 p.m.

—Esther Lyons, formerly an actress with Rice's stock company in this city, has obtained a divorce at Cleveland from Burt Ramsay on the ground of desertion.

—H. M. S. Satelite arrived at San Diego on Sunday from the coast of Africa, where she had been sent to quell a disturbance. She leaves to-day for Esquimalt.

—We are just in the midst of the "friut season," and Weilers are selling their preserve jars, etc., in large quantities, and why? They are Mason's and the best you can get. •

—Great Northern railway special excursion rates in favor of Knights of Phythias conclave at Washington, D. C. Round trip fare to Washington, D. C., good for 60 days, from August 20, 21 and 22, $72.75.

—Next Saturday the Guild of St. Saviour's church, Victoria West, will spend the day at Cordova Bay. Besides the general picnic some special amusements will be provided. The "Young America" has been secured to make trips to the grounds.

—The Seattle Post-Intelligencer says: "Work on the Canadian Pacific's Crow's Nest cut-off from Dunmore, on the main line, to a connection with the Nelson & Fort Sheppard, has been temporarily abandoned, and will not be resumed until next spring. The completion of this line would have given the Canadian Pacific an entrance into Spokane, and by traffic arrangements with the Oregon Railway & Navigation company it could have got into Portland."

—The royal commission to inquire into the electric light question, moved for by Ald. Wilson, will be granted by the Lieut.-Governor in council as soon as the city council guarantees all the costs of the commission. The government has so notified the mayor and council. The council, it is understood, is divided on the question. Several of the aldermen who fear that there is something crooked want the inquiry to go on, while others, having in mind the enormous expense of former commissions, believe that the "game is not worth the candle."

—The Winnipeg Free Press of last Saturday says: "Mr. Joseph Martin, M. P., yesterday received word from the secretary of the Ontario Liberal Association to the effect that all arrangements had been completed for the trip of Hon. Mr. Ladrier and his party. They will arrive here from Rat Portage on Sunday morning, September 2, and will hold a meeting in the city on Monday evening, leaving for British Columbia. The first meeting on the coast is on Sept. 10 at Victoria, and on the return trip meetings will be addressed in the territories and in the province."

—Appended is the programme for the concert to be given by the B. C. B. G. A. band at Mount Baker hotel, Oak Bay, this evening

PART I.

Grand Slow March………… ……Haydn
Overture—"Poet and Peasant"…… Suppe
Request number.
Waltz—"Symposia"….. ….. …..Bendix
Introducing melodies from "Flirtation," "Lion du Bal" and "Love's Dream after the Ball."

PART II.

Selection—"Ernani"……. ……. …Verdi
Piano Solo—Improvisata on a Romance from Schuman's Spanish Love Song
…………….. ……… …..St. Heller
Prof. H. M. Stoel.
Request number.
Potpourri from "Martha"…. …..Flotow
"God Save the Queen."

J. M. FINN, Bandmaster.

Note—The piano solo by Prof. H. M. Stoel will take place in the hotel parlors.

—Its probable that within a few days most if not all of the large opium refining factories in this city will close down. The Chinese firms interested are waiting for advices from their agents in the States, as to the effect the tariff will have on the opium traffic. With the duty at $6 a pound as provided in the senate tariff bill, there would be no money in smuggling it across the border, as the American firms will now import direct from China, paying the duty. Thus a business out of which many men have made fortunes, will be stopped. Mah Chow, manager for one of the largest firms in the city, in speaking to a Times representative to-day, seemed to have some hope that the president would not sign the bill. "If he does," he said, "all the factories will be closed."

—Family scales at McLennan & McFeely's. •

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street. •

—You can combine pleasure with labor by the use of the "Acme" or "Peerless" clothes wringers. Weiler Bros. have them. •

—Special facilities for making blank books and doing extra calf and other superior binding at R. T. Williams, 28 Broad street.

—We don't want to sell a second rate article. That's why we sell the "Acme" and "Peerless" clothes wringers. They are first-class. Weiler Bros. •

—It is understood that a protest has been entered against the election of J. D. Prentice in East Lillooet. Mr. Prentice defeated the government candidate, Mr. Stoddart by one vote.

—Great Northern railway—Special excursion rates in favor of Grand Army Republic encampment at Pittsburg, Pa. Round trip fare, good for 60 days from September 2, 3 and 4, $65.

—Beauty of finish attracts the eye. That is one reason why the "Acme" and "Peerless" clothes wringers will command your attention when buying a wringer. Weiler Bros. sell them. •

—The entire time of the police court during the day was occupied with the continuation of the white fan tan cases. The question of the jurisdiction of the court came up again and was argued at length by Mr. Belyea for Jackson. Ah Hunn was in the box in the afternoon describing in detail how fan tan works under white management.

—The city will, from the present outlook, get more sewers for the $100,000 that was recently borrowed than was at first expected. The sewerage committee yesterday and to-day awarded seven contracts, which will complete the system in the business part of the city. These seven contracts aggregate $47,404.53, or less than half of the amount borrowed. Something of course will have to be added to that amount for overseers, commissioners and office work, but there will nevertheless be a large sum left to extend the sewers. McDonald & McBeth secured contract No. 1, their tender being $5,571.20. Contract No. 1 is for the main on Government street from Fort to to Yates, and Yates from Government to Broad. The same firm secured contract No. 2 for $4,595.70. This includes View from Douglas to Broad, Fort from Douglas to Broad, Broad from View to Yates, and Yates from Broad to Douglas. George Glover & Co.'s tender of $5,317.80 was accepted for contract No. 3, on Broughton from Government to Douglas and Courtnay from Gordon to Government. Harrison & Walkely secured contracts No. 4, $8,302.05; No. 5, $6,328.14; No. 6, $11,589.14; and No. 7, $5,70.50.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Charles Wilson Sent to the Penitentiary For Two Years.

In the speedy trials court before Mr. Justice Drake this afternoon Charles Wilson was convicted of stealing a watch and was sentenced to two years in the provincial penitentiary at hard labor. The prisoner's record for petty stealing is hard to beat, his particular line being to borrow some sort of implement on the plea that he has some work to do and he lacks tools, and after getting what he wants he straightway pawns or sells it. During the last thirteen months his record shows about seven appearances in court and six convictions. He once borrowed a bucksaw, saying he had a job to saw some wood. The saw was pawned. He got bed tickets from some of the city clergy and stole the bed clothes and sold them. His last known exploit before the present was borrowing a lawn mower from Mrs. Senator McInnes and pawning it, for which he was sentenced to six weeks, and he has only been out a little while. On the 24th of July Charles Sealose, of the Russ house on Johnson street, had a watch belonging to Samuel Freeman hanging on a peg behind his bar, when Wilson came in and while the bartender was standing at the door the watch was taken.

Wilson pawned it at Landsberg's for $2.50, saying it was his and giving his name as J. Thompson. To-day he pleaded not guilty, but the judge found him guilty and intimated he would make the sentence six months. The prisoner pleaded eloquently for a more lengthy sentence, and suggested three years, saying that he wanted to learn a trade; if the sentence were only six months it would be in the jail, where no trades are taught, whereas if he went to the penitentiary he would learn a trade. His lordship did not stand in the way of his learning something useful and gave him two years.

Mr. A. G. Smith, D. A. G., appeared for the prosecution.

The action brought by Robert Irving against Charles E. Mallette of Port Angeles, came on for trial this morning before Mr. Justice Drake. The suit is brought in respect of certain promissory notes made by defendant, amounting to about $3000. The notes are endorsed by Ben Williams, the plaintiff and W. H. Bainbridge. Judgment was given against Mallette for full amount with interest to date and costs, the defendant being non-suited in his counter-claim. P. AE. Irving for plaintiff, F. B. Gregory for defendant Mallette and W. J. Taylor for defendants Williams and Bainbridge.

ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Prominent Merchant and Club Man Shoots Himself.

New York, Aug. 15.—Wm. Betts Lawrence, a well-known merchant of 44 Broadway, a member of the Century club and other prominent New York clubs, attempted suicide by shooting himself through the head about midnight. He was taken to the Roosevelt hospital. No cause is known for the deed.

"CORONAS" $4 per doz.
Former price $7, and a large
CRAYON, $1.
"Coronas are the latest and most beautiful style of Photo, larger than Cabinets and finished on heavy embossed white enamel mounts. Skene Lowe, 63 Government street.

FROM THE ORIENT.

The Steamer Tacoma Arrives With But Little Information on Corean Matters.

Japs Eager for War—Preparations Being Hurried Forward on All Sides.

The steamer Tacoma, fifteen days out from Hong Kong, arrived at this port shortly after noon to-day. Her log is brief: Left Hong Kong July 19th, Shanghai July 24th, Kobe July 29th, Yokohama August 1st. Files of the late Hong Kong and Yokohama papers proved rather unsatisfactory, as the most important points have already been covered. Among the passengers by the Tacoma were Dr. McDonald, of Toronto, who is returning home from an Oriental trip; Prof. Dittrich, of the chair of music in the Tokyo college, who is on the way to Austria; C. H. McGee and A. Miller, of the same institution, the former booked for England and the latter for Germany. C. Leith and I. Franks, seal hunters, were also among the passengers.

The freight consisted of teas, sugar and curios, the consignment for this port being light.

So far as could be gathered the popular feeling in Yokohama is at a concert pitch. A number of leading merchants have made contributions of rice and saki, and it is hurry, bustle and fighting talk.

Lieutenant-General Takashima is said to have expressed himself as follows at Osaka: The military equipment of the country became perfected by degrees, since the organization of divisions in 1885, and at present the Japanese army need not fear any country in the world, with the exception of three or four powers. In comparing the navy with that of China Japan is inferior in point of tonnage by some 3,000 tons, but China has vessels with a speed of only twelve knots, while Japan has a vessel with a speed of eighteen knots.

As to skill and arms, China is no match for Japan. Moreover she has only thirty vessels of the China Merchants' S. N. Co. as transports, which she requires for the transport of rice for the interior. But Japan has about sixty steamers of over two thousand tons for that purpose, if the recently purchased vessels be added. As it is the first occasion on which steel armored squadrons engage in combat, the foreign powers will regard with attention the issue of a naval engagement. Thus the present occasion is worthy of our full exertion, and it will be a good opportunity to show the world our military bravery.

Since the naval fight off Gasan the running of Japanese steamers between Jinsen and Fusan has been suspended. General travel on the smaller Oriental lines is very much broken and news of authentic nature is difficult to obtain. In fact, it would appear that the world generally knows more about the Corean situation than can be learned either in Hong Kong or Yokohama. This was the verdict of the passengers on the Tacoma after looking over late dispatches in the local papers.

In Yokohama it is believed that China's plan will be to march troops into Corea by way of Wi-ju, and the Japanese government is said to be taking steps accordingly.

The report that the Chinese minister was to start for home on the 28th of July is denied. He is said to have received instructions not to leave until the withdrawal of the Japanese charge d'affaires at Peking.

From Hong Kong the reports on the Corean difficulty are still less satisfactory, the news being of a wild and contradictory nature. The plague appears to be abating rapidly, though danger is now apprehended from the action of the sanitary board in allowing the return of large numbers of coolies to the colony. The total number of deaths from the plague in Hong Kong since the outbreak on the 9th of May is reported at 2,372 up to date. Strong efforts are being made to keep out coolies from Canton and the cholera districts of the mainland.

Details of the situation are expected by the Empress of Japan, which will be here to-morrow.

Chinese Defeated, no Loss of Life.

Men's West of England Tweed pants made to order by white labor, $2. Chinese price for same article $4. This is a bad defeat for the Chinese. At Russell & McDonald's.

PERSONAL.

R. P. Rithet will return from California next week.

Dr. Conover and wife, of Port Townsend, are in the city.

F. C. Cotton, M.P.P. elect for Vancouver, is at the Driard.

Rev. P. Mc. F. McLeod leaves this evening for the west coast.

J. A. Fullerton and T. C. Alcock, of Vancouver are in the city.

Hon. Justice and Mrs. Walkem returned from Vancouver last evening.

J. Reid, of Montreal, travelling auditor of the C. P. R., is in the city.

W. G. Mackenzie returned last evening from a trip through the interior of the province.

J. F. Foulkes and G. V. Cuppage left last night for Tacoma to take part in the tennis tournament.

A. McMichard, G. H. McFarland, E. A. Kaufel, C. F. Thompson and G. F. Warwick and wife, of Toronto, are at the Driard.

Nice Covers.

Samples of a very neat portfolio cover for America Photographed can be seen at the Times office. Orders will be received at 65 cents each and covers will be supplied two or three weeks after. The numbers of the portfolios when placed together in this cover will be a handsome ornament to the house.

Labor Saved . . .

By using Findley's Soaps. Special attention is called to **Findley's Borax Soap** for washing flannel wear, they will not shrink or discolor, but be soft and white if washed by this soap.

. . . WORKS: Cor. Herald and Govt. Sts.

The British Columbia
SUGAR REFINERY
...PRICE LIST...

Granulated, in Bbls., or 100 lb., Bags	4½c.	per lb
Yellow, according to quality,	3⅞ to 4⅛c.	"
Paris Lumps, in Bbls. or 100 lb. bags,	5⅛c.	"
Powdered, Icing and Bar, in Bbls.	6c.	per lb.

(Applicable to Lots of 5 Barrels or equal.)

Payment by Spot Cash. All prices subject to change without notice.

The Company guarantee their Sugars to be absolutely pure.

Their Sugars are superior to any other in the market. Every dealer in Victoria knows this.

Consumers do not obtain more weight of inferior sugar for the dollar than they do of the British Columbia product; then why not have the best and at the same time support native industry.

When You Ask for B. C. Sugar See That You Get It.

NO CHINESE LABOR EMPLOYED.

COUPON. **America Photographed.** PART 18.

Bring or send this Coupon with 10c. to the Times office and Part 18 of "America Photographed" will be handed to you. If sent by mail 2 cents extra will be required for postage. Cut out now and present before the end of this week as this coupon will be withdrawn at that time. Subscribers requiring portfolios to be sent by mail, to avoid writing a letter for each, may remit for the whole series or any part thereof, and portfolios will be mailed as issued.

Short Talks on Advertising

The use of illustrations in advertising is becoming more and more general and more and more intelligent. Their chief merit lies in the fact that they show the article pictured as it looks in actual use. If the advertisement is about shoes, the picture is of a man pulling on an easy shoe, or of a dainty, stylish woman lifting a pretty and shapely foot. The illustrations are always suggestive and always well drawn. I may as well say here that I do not think much of alleged humorous cuts that are used more or less all over the country—the ones which run to puns and "cuteness." They may attract attention, but attracting attention isn't the best that an ad can do. A comic cut isn't convincing. It doesn't tell anything, or prove anything about the man or the goods advertised. I don't believe that such ads sell goods. The English idea is very largely the use of some pretty picture irrespective of its subject, or its relation to the thing advertised. The idea in this case also is to attract attention. I think it is wrong. A cut should be used merely to illustrate the advertisement, and not as the advertisement itself. Illustration should be subordinate. In ordinary, daily paper advertising the cut should be small. I like outline cuts about an inch to an inch and a half wide, with reading matter set down one side. Generally speaking, advertisements being truthful statements, illustrations draw attention to and emphasize them. Placed in a good medium like the Times, they are read and business follows.

WELLINGTON COAL YARD.

RATTRAY & HALL

Sole Agents R. Dunsmuir & Sons' Wellington Coal.

Special Rates for Carload Lots.

OFFICES: 100 Government Street and 24 Store Street. Telephone No. 83.

Orders Must be Accompanied by Cash

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE,
135 Government Street.
Private entrance for Pandora Street.
Business strictly confidential.

To

All who are interested in having their home nicely fitted up with the latest, prettiest and most useful things in china, furniture, curtains, lamps, bric-a-brac, etc., or who may

Be

concerned as to what they shall select as a wedding, birthday or other present, we would suggest as a good place

Or

rather the best place for articles in these lines, the large and elegant store of Weiler Bros., Nos. 51 to 55 Fort street, where will be found a wide range for both the tastes and purses of all classes, since the products

Not

only of Canada, but of the United States, England, Germany, and other countries are there

To

contribute to the pleasure of a selection, and since it is the firm's constant aim to make prices as low as good workmanship and the cost of doing business will permit them to

Be

Satisfaction

TO...

PEOPLE WITH CASH

... Will be found at ...

JOHNS BROS.,

261 Douglas St.

Prices cut all round to suit present hard times.

Money refunded if goods are not as represented—FIRST CLASS.

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN.)

Removed to 100 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. [illegible], Gorge Road.

THE COREAN QUESTION.

Incidents Preliminary to the Outbreak of War Between China and Japan.

The Attitude of the Two Empires in Regard to Internal Government of Corea.

Recent numbers of the Shanghai Mercury contain the following notes on the Corean embroglio:

From native sources we learn that the empress-dowager is very anxious that China should go to war with Japan, and that she has summoned the directors of ceremonies for her coming birthday and told them that China's honor was of more importance than her birthday, therefore she was willing that they should take fifteen million taels from the sum set apart for her birthday celebration and use it for war expenses.

From a native source we learn that a sum of tls. 12,000,000 has been granted for the purpose of war, and should that not be sufficient another large sum will be given from the empress-dowager's birthday celebration. We also learn that Li Chung Chang has applied to select five hundred thousand soldiers from Hunan, Anhwei, Hupeh and Shensi, to be put under the command of Liu Miagchuan and Liu Yung-fook. This application was said to have been granted by the Tsung-li Yamen and board of admiralty. It is also reported that Wong Kin-mun has been ordered to take part in the action against Japan.

A certain personage just returned from Corea, having been interviewed by the Nichi Nichi Shimbun's representative, made the following observations: "Minister Otori, in pursuance of instructions received from home, has given advice to the Corean government about the introduction of reforms. The principal officials of the Corean government belong to the Chinese party, and even those that stand aloof from that party are afraid of China. Moreover, the Chinese resident is secretly engaged in thwarting the Japanese policy. Under these circumstances it will be very difficult to carry out the friendly purpose of the Japanese government. There [illegible] toward Japan, but they are afraid to move at the present juncture, lest, like Kim and Bok, they should be subsequently disavowed by the Japanese government. However, Kim Kachin and Yu Kichiei have already received appointments, and it is expected that Li Kan-yo and Shin Kisen will also be raised to high posts. The presence of these men in the government will materially tend to diminish the influence of the Chinese party. The so-called policy of winning Corea's goodwill by forbearance and magnanimity may be useful at some other time, but at present such a course cannot be effectively pursued. What is absolutely necessary is that China's influence in the peninsula should be entirely destroyed. In order to effect that object the shortest and most practical way is to fight with China. A shower hardens the ground, as the saying goes. So a war between China and Japan at the present juncture would lead to the inauguration of a new epoch in the history of Corea. As I left Seoul on the 13th inst., I cannot say anything about the alleged march of the Chinese troops from Asan towards the capital. But I am inclined to believe that Seoul is not their objective point. I understand that Li Chung Chang had ordered the Chinese commander at Asan to march into the rebel districts by way of inspection. As to the report about dispatches between Mr. Otori and Major-General Oshimi, I have seen the rumor circulated in the papers. When war breaks out there may be a chance of some disputes between them, but at present the minute instructions of which each is the recipient prevents him from intruding into the sphere of the other. We in Corea were surprised to see such absurd reports published by the papers of Tokyo. Our troops are in the best of health and spirits. The rigorous discipline maintained among them has evoked the admiration of both Coreans and Chinese. The Chinese residents in Corea are fast going home. The true reason of their hurried departure is that they fear being robbed by the troops of their own country. In their eyes the depridations committed by their soldiers in the vicinity of Asan are nothing compared with what would be practiced on the Chinese residents themselves should the troops come among them. As to the Togaku-to, a few days previous to my departure reports had arrived from several places announcing a revival of their activity."

Our readers, we presume, have formed from what has already appeared in these columns some general ideas about the nature of the diplomatic correspondence lately conducted between the governments of China, Japan and Corea. What we have stated on the subject is confirmed by the Nichi Nichi Shimbun, which has just published very interesting notes throwing valuable light on the proceedings of the governments concerned. At the present stage our contemporary is not in a position to reveal in full what has thus far passed between the three governments. Consequently, several important facts are withheld from publication; nor has the Tokyo journal given dates in its narration. But, despite these unavoidable imperfections, our contemporary's notes enable us to gather tolerably clear ideas about the course of events during the past few weeks. We will therefore produce the gist of these notes somewhat in full.

Concerning Corea's application for Chinese assistance in the suppression of the Togaku-to disturbance, the Nichi Nichi states that, although the step was taken by Ming Eishun, he acted at the instigation of the Chinese resident, Mr. Yuan. Ming must have been aware that the dispatch of troops by China would be followed by a similar step on Japan's part. But his misgivings in this direction seem to have been silenced by Mr. Yuan's assurance that Japan need not be taken account of. The Corean government, however, soon discovered its mistake. Alarmed at the prompt dispatch of a large force by Japan, the Seoul ministry made repeated requests to the Japanese government to withdraw its troops from Corea, on the ground that the Togaku-to disturbance had been quieted. At the same time the Chinese government preferred a similar request to Japan. As for the Corean government, the Japanese government is said to have replied that it could not withdraw its troops, seeing in its opinion, the Togaku-to disturbance had not been completely quelled, and, further, that nothing had yet been done to avert the recurrence of similar disorders. This reply of the Japanese government, says the Nichi Nichi, has been fully justified by the recent revival of the disturbance.

As for China, the Japanese government not only rejected her request, but asked her views with respect to a proposal for united action, with the object of effecting thorough reforms in the government of Corea. The gist of this proposal is said to have been as follows: That on account of geographical situation, disorders in the Corean peninsula materially affect the vital interests of both China and Japan; that, as China must be aware, things in Corea are daily going from bad to worse, thereby threatening to create a dangerous crisis; that consequently Japan proposes, in concert with China, to persuade Corea to introduce thorough reforms in her internal government, so that all danger of future disorders may be avoided; and that in thus acting Japan's object is purely to promote the independence of Corea and maintain peace in the east. To this China is said to have made an unfavorable answer, declining positively to take any concerted movement with Japan for the reform of the Corean administration, and at the same time repeating her former request that Japan should withdraw her forces simultaneously with the withdrawal of those of China.

Such being the attitude of China, the Japanese government at once decided to undertake, on its own responsibility, the task of persuading Corea to undertake internal reforms. Instructions were sent to the Japanese minister, Mr. Otori, who is reported to have already approached the Corean government on the subject. Recent rumors about animated conferences between him and the Corean foreign minister doubtless refer to the matter in question. Mr. Otori is also said to have made strong remonstrances to the Chinese resident, as well as to the Corean government, about a proclamation recently issued by the commander of the Chinese force at Asan, in which document Corea was declared to be a dependency of China. What answer the Corean government has made to the Japanese minister about the recommended reforms of administration the Nichi Nichi does not mention. It states, however, that the firmness of the Japanese government's resolve to carry out its ultimate purpose may be inferred from the course of events from the 1st instant. While such is the attitude of the Japanese government, the Viceroy Li, in spite of his strong and even threatening language in the earlier stages of the complication, is now said to have solicited the mediation of some foreign ministers, at the same time issuing orders to the troops at Asan and the fleet at In-chhon to remain quiet until further notice. The viceroy, says our contemporary, erroneously believed that the Japanese government was too fully occupied with internal politics to send troops abroad. The unexpected energy and decision shown by the Japanese government, and a superstitious apprehension of the conservative court in Peking are believed to have induced the Chinese ministers to hesitate about taking decisive steps against Japan. The superstition above alluded to is: The present year being the 61st anniversary of the empress dowager's birth, it is feared that should such an auspicious year be stained with bloodshed dire misfortunes must ensue to the Middle Kingdom. On the other hand, throughout the Franco-Chinese war, Marquis Tseng achieved some success by his policy of bribing the opposition politicians in Paris. The Viceroy Li, says the Nichi Nichi, possibly thinks that such a policy may be resorted to in Japan also. Chinese statesmen are very fond of methods of that nature, and the viceroy's warlike recommendations may perhaps be adopted by the ministers of the Tsungli Yamen.

RIPE AND UNRIPE BANANAS.

Some Information About This Now Common Fruit.

Whether for shipment or for home consumption, the fruit is cut as soon as it is "full"—that is, when it has reached its adult form and size, but is still quite green. The plant is cut off by a single blow of a machete wielded by a powerful arm. As it falls the bunch is caught, lopped off and laid aside, while the harvester goes on to the next bunch. It is a popular supposition that bananas "ripened on the tree" are incomparably superior to those cut green. But, as a matter of fact, one never eats them thus ripened in Jamaica. They are said to be not so good. At all events, one finds no better fruit in texture and flavor than the best of our own markets. But every lover of this fruit knows that its quality varies extraordinarily as it is offered to us. This is due partly to the different sources from which it comes.

Bananas which are perfectly full will ripen mellow and delicious; but those cut when immature, as too many are, will turn yellow, yet never truly ripen, retaining always their hard texture and unripe taste. In Jamaica, as elsewhere, the competition of buyers leads the unscrupulous ones to accept fruit of any sort, even when totally unfit. This sort of competition makes all the more unavailing the efforts of honest buyers to raise the standard and to teach the people to withold their fruit until it is properly developed. Americans can give more moral support to these efforts by accepting only such fruit as is mature at any price. A little pains will soon enable one to distinguish good from poor fruit, though it is difficult to give a general statement of the distinctive differences. But, as a rule, it will be found that bananas which are largest, deepest yellow and least angular are the most mature and best.—Popular Science Monthly.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Older Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c. postage to send in wrappers, if you leave the end open. Write your address carefully.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

NO. 235.

A BY-LAW

To Authorise a Certain Expenditure.

The Municipal Council, of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

1. In addition to the amounts mentioned in By-law 221, entitled the "Municipal Revenue By-law, 1894," it shall be lawful for the treasurer to pay, from time to time, the amounts which become necessary for the service mentioned in the statements lettered A and C in the Schedule hereto annexed.

2. It shall be lawful for the treasurer to pay such sums of money as may be authorized from time to time by resolution of the Council of the Corporation, as are set forth in requisitions which have been properly recommended and approved, and for which warrants have been authorised by the Council to be issued for the services mentioned in the statements lettered D, E and G, and votes 19, 21, 23, 25, 26, 32, 41 and 59, respectively, hereto annexed: Provided that before making the payment the auditor has marked his initials against the total amount of the voucher to certify to its correctness, and that the Council have authorized the payment, and that the sums paid and authorized are not in each case in the aggregate in excess of the sum named in the above votes and statements.

3. This By-law may be cited as the "Municipal Expenditure By-law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council the 30th day of July, 1894.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council this 6th day of August, 1894.

(L.S.) JNO. TEAGUE,
Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

I.—CITY DEBT.

No. of Vote.	Statement "A."		Total.
1	INTEREST.		
	6 months' interest on Electric Light By-law, 1894, payable 1st November, $55,000, 4½ per cent		$1,237 50
2	SINKING FUNDS.		
	Semi-annual payment, Electric Lighting By-law, 1894	$180 00	
	Quarterly Payments—Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital Aid By-law, 1894	57 00	
	Exhibition Loan By-law, 1894	41 00	
	Sewerage Loan By-law, 1894	164 00	
			[illegible]
			$1,679 50

III.—CIVIC SALARIES.

No. of Vote.	Statement "C."		Total.
17	STREET LIGHTING:		
	Lamp Cleaner 2 months @ $60		$120 00

IV.—CITY INSTITUTIONS (Maintenance).

No. of Vote.	Statement "D."		tal.
19	CEMETERY.		
	For all purposes		$ 100 00
21	PARK.		
	For all purposes		150 00
23	FIRE DEPARTMENT.		
	Repairs	$300 00	
	Furniture and Bedding	50 00	
			350 00
25	STREET LIGHTING.		
	For all purposes		1,000 00
26	HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM.		
	Provisions	$500 00	
	Fuel	150 00	
	Sundries	150 00	
			800 00
			$2,400 00

V.—BUILDINGS AND SURVEYS.

No. of Vote.	Statement "E."	Total.
32	FIRE DEPARTMENT. Buildings	600 00

VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

No. of Vote.	Statement "G."	Total.
41	Stationery	$ 400 00
59	Miscellaneous, not detailed	1,000 00
	Total	$1,400 00

NO. 234.

A BY-LAW

To Amend the Revenue By-law, 1893.

Be it enacted by the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:

1. Section 7 of the Revenue By-Law 1893, is hereby reapealed and the following section is hereby substituted therefor and shall form part of the said by-law.

7. The procedure for enforcing sections and 8 of this by-law and the schedule referred to therein shall be those prescribed by the Municipal Act, 1892. In all other cases every person who is guilty of an infraction of any of the provisions of this by-law shall, upon conviction thereof in a summary manner before the police magistrate or any two justices of the peace having jurisdiction in the said city be liable for every such offence, and shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars and costs, and if such penalty and costs be not paid either immediately or within such period as such police magistrate or justices may appoint, the same may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, and in default of sufficient distress the offender may be imprisoned with or without hard labor for any term not exceeding three calendar months unless such costs and penalty be sooner paid."

This by-law may be cited as the "Revenue By-Law Amendment By-Law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council the 24th day of July, 1894.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council this 30th day of July, 1894.

(L.S.) JOHN TEAGUE,
Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 30th day of July, A.D. 1894, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law or any part thereof quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard on that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Ry.

The Scenic and Popular Route to the East. Running through Sleepers and Tourist Cars to

**MONTREAL,
BOSTON,
TORONTO,
ST. PAUL,
MINNEAPOLIS,**

WITHOUT CHANGE

For rates and all information apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Agent,
Or to Victoria, B. C.
GEO. McL. BROWN,
Dist. & Pass. Agent,
Vancouver, B. C.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Rouse, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

—RUNS—

Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Tourist Sleeping Cars,

To St. Paul,
Minneapolis,
Duluth,
Fargo,
Grand Forks
Cookston,
Winnipeg,
Helena and
Butte.

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED	Victoria Route.					TONNAGE
18 knots	S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."					1117
8 30 pm	Lv	M'l	*Victoria	110	Ar	4.30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	38	Pt. Townsend	72	Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	82	Seattle	28	Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	*Tacoma	M'l	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.
* Daily except Monday.
E. E. BLACKWOOD
Freight and Passenger Agent,
Victoria, B.C.
A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent,
121 First street, Washington, Portland, Or.

HONOLULU, BY O. S. S. CO.
ONLY SEVEN DAYS!

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,??? tons) Saturday, September 1st, 1894, at 2 p.m.
For passage apply to 138 Montgomery St.
For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change
The splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer
Alameda, Thursday, August 23rd, at 2 p.m.
Or immediately on arrival of the English mails.
J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.
General Agents.
or W. WEBSTER, District Agent.
H. E. CONNON, Agent, Bastion Square, Victoria.
CAPT. WM. WEBSTER
Agent for Puget Sound Territory.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer
Every 5 days for San Francisco
Carrying Her Majesty's Mails
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.
Umatilla - - August 16
R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m. Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
82, 84 & 86 Store St., Victoria.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,
(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 23,
Taking effect June 28th, 1894.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 15:30 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday.)
For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.
Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 15:30 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.
JOHN IRVING,
Manager.
G. A. CARLETON,
General Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.
To Take Effect at 3.00 a.m. on Thursday October 12th, 1893.
Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

STATIONS.	NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN. No. 2 Passenger Daily.	NORTH BOUND. No. 1 Passenger Fri's, Sat.'s & Sundays.	Miles from Victoria.	SOUTH BOUND. READ UP. No. 1 Passenger Daily.	SOUTH BOUND. No. 2 Passenger Fri's, Sat.'s & Sundays.	Miles from Wellington.
VICTORIA	De. 8:00 A M	De. 3:00 P M	[illegible]	Ar. 12:30 P M	Ar. 8:00 P M	78
RUSSELL'S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	77
ESQUIMALT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GOLDSTREAM	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SUMMIT SIDING	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHAWNIGAN LAKE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
COBBLE HILL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McPHERSON'S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KOKSILAH	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DUNCAN'S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SOMENOS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHEMAINUS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
OYSTER BAY SIDING	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NANAIMO	Ar. [illegible] De. [illegible]	[illegible]	73	De. [illegible] Ar. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WELLINGTON	Ar. [illegible] P M		78	De. [illegible]	De. 4:30	[illegible]

ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agents, at Victoria, Duncan's or Nanaimo Stations.

A. DUNSMUIR, President.
JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

QUICK TIME ! ! !
TO SAN FRANCISCO
—AND—
ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,
Via the Mt. Shasta Route of the
Southern Pacific Company.

The Great Highway through California to all Points East and South

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast
PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars Attached to Express Trains, affording superior accomodations for second-class passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservation etc., call upon or address
THOS. A. GRAHAM,
Dist. Pass. Agent,
No. 1106 Pacific Ave.
Tacoma, Wash.
E. P. ROGERS,
Asst. Gen. Fgt. and Pass. Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER
JOAN
J. R. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,
Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:
Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:
Leave Victoria ... Tuesday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox ... Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Union Wharf Thursdays at 4 a.m. for Nanaimo returning to Union Wharf same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo ... Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria ... Saturday, 7 a.m.
Trips to Valdes Island are discontinued.
For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria [illegible] Store street.

Boys' School Suits In Great Variety. We are showing Special Values in Our Boys' Suit Stock. Great Reductions in Prices. Suits reduced to $1.40, $1.50, $1 90 and $2.00 each. **B. WILLIAMS & CO., 97 Johnson St.**

DOWN TO WORK.

General Citizens' Committee on the Agricultural Exhibition Met Last Night.

Various Sub-Committees Appointed—An Effort to Bring Out the Militia.

Last night the general citizens' committee appointed to act in connection with the old agricultural association directors, met in the city hall to consider ways and means, appoint sub-committees and generally inaugurate the campaign, which bids fair to make the coming exhibition the most attractive and successful in the history of Victoria. The attendance was large, the entire membership with few exceptions being present when the meeting was called to order by Mr. H. Bostock, who took the chair by acclamation. Mr. Bostock stated the object of the meeting, which he considered worthy of the best efforts of those present and of the citizens generally. Mr. T. Elworthy consented to act as secretary pro tem and read the names of those belonging to the committee. To these the committee added by general consent Messrs. J. H. Dobbs, J. H. Moss, P. J. Hall, J. J. Randolph, C. H. Cole, George Gilbert, E. E. Leeson, R. F. John, J. Kirkwood, W. Croft, J. Hall, C. Jenkinson, George Russell and A. Walkley.

Mr. J. H. Seeley wished to know if this general committee would be given full charge of all the sports and games, arrange their own programmes and collect their funds. It was better to have an understanding before going any further.

In reply Dr. Milne stated that the directors would, as far as possible, have all the games within the grounds of the exhibition. What they wished was for the committee to act in conjunction with them. This would be necessary to secure the desired effect. The directors should be made members of this committee and all act together. So moved and carried.

The work of appointing the various sub-committees then proceeded. As a result of the work of the evening the following were nominated and duly elected:

Finance committee—Messrs. G. Powell, J. Holland, Captain J. D. Warren, J. Tullock, J. Braden, C. Hayward, J. L. Pelletier, J. H. Falconer, R. Seabrok and F. C. Holden, A. C. Flumerfelt treasurer, and F. Elworthy secretary.

Sports and games committee—Messrs. S. D. Schultz, J. Braden, T. Deasy, R. L. Drewry, J. H. Falconer, Dr. Quinlan, R. F. John, F. S. Maclure, W. Templeman, W. H. Ellis, J. Fraser, R. Eckhart, H. Petticrew, Ald. Humphrey, H. A. Munn, A. H. Scaife, T. Burnes, H. L. Salmon, C. H. Gibbons with Mr. Sheldon as secretary.

Street railway committee—Messrs. Teague, Milne, Bostock, Renouf and Falconer.

Societies committee—Messrs. Warren, Leiser, Leeson, Behnsen, Deasy, Hall and Mason.

Reception committee—The mayor, aldermen and Col. Prior, Messrs. Flumerfelt, W. L. Challoner, W. H. Ellis, Dr. Milne, Captain J. D. Warren, J. Holland, H. Bostock, W. Templeman, Thos. Earle and the local M. P.'s elect.

Decoration committee—Captain Irving, B. Boggs, A. H. Scaife, J. F. Fell, D. R. Ker, T. J. Burnes, W. K. Tullock, T. Deasy, M. Young and Charles Hayward.

Children's day committee—The school trustees and inspectors and secretary of the board. On suggestion of Mr. Flumerfelt the programme outlined at the mass meeting was thoroughly discussed.

On behalf of the yacht club Mr. Seeley said that the club was prepared to take charge of the regatta on Monday. The club had been trying to arrange a regular fall regatta and if it could be done in connection with the exhibition each year it would be all the better. On motion the arrangements for the "yatching day" were left entirely in the hands of the yacht club.

On motion of Mr. George Powell, seconded by Captain Warren, it was resolved to hold all the sports except the regatta within the association grounds.

J. H. Falconer stated that a reply had been received from the tramway company, and it was not a favorable one. He thought the company had a very liberal franchise, the gift of the city, and they should have the fact impressed upon them. Have them face the citizens and let us know where they stand. There could be no great reason why with great crowds which would attend the exhibition a five cent fare should not be granted. An endeavor will be made by the street railway committee to bring the company to time.

Mr. Young then remarked that it would be an excellent idea to secure the militia for one of the days. It would be a great attraction. He would like to hear from Major Quinlan.

Major Quinlan replied that Col. Prior, the commanding officer, was the one to see. Personally he would do all that he could to aid in the matter. The suggestion was a good one and would no doubt receive a favorable consideration from all concerned. Secretary Elworthy was instructed to write to Col. Prior to learn what arrangements can be made.

Beaumont Boggs was appointed secretary to the general committee, to be assisted by a secretary from each of the sub-committees.

In conclusion Mr. Renouf briefly addressed the meeting. On the Mainland he had met a great many who were personally interested in the exhibition. At Agassiz he found a large and representative gathering of men who would nearly all send exhibits to the fair. He could state from what he had heard that the feeling over there was of the best. Victoria should lose no opportunity to do credit to herself on this occasion.

The meeting adjourned after tendering a vote of thanks to the chair.

The finance committee will hold a meeting this evening.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers can be applied when at home, and is uniformly successful in coloring a brown or black. Hence its great popularity.

WEST KOOTENAY.

News of the Mining District—New Vein on the Salmon River.

Nelson Tribune.

Paddy McCue has bonded the Utica, Alice and Rocky Boulder, three claims on 12-mile creek, a tributary of Kaslo river, to G. J. Atkins. The price nominated in the bond is $20,000, of which $1000 was paid in cash at Nelson this week.

John G. McGuigan, one of the owners of the Noble Five group, in Slocan district, was in Nelson on Thursday. He says there is eight and a half feet of ore in the breast of No. 2 tunnel in the World's Fair, and that the mines never looked better than at present. Three tunnels were started on the Bonanza King, two of which are now in the World's Fair. No. 1 tunnel is in 200 feet, and an upraise made from it to the surface. No. 2 tunnel is in 310 feet, and an upraise connects it with No. 1 tunnel, near the mouth of the latter. At 98 feet a level was run from the upraise for a distance of 102 feet. This level is connected with No. 1 tunnel by a winze. No. 3 tunnel is in 100 feet. On the World's Fair a tunnel is in 75 feet. There is ore in the breasts of all the tunnels except No. 1. A thousand tons will be shipped this winter, part of which is now being sacked.

The Nelson Hydraulic Mining Company, after encountering and overcoming all the obstacles, natural and artificial, incident to mining in Kootenay, is in a fair way to prove the value of its ground on Forty-Nine creek. About $15,000 have been expended in flumes, ditches, wasteways, pipes, monitors and sluice boxes. The flume and ditch is over a mile long, and the head of water is upwards of three hundred feet.

A party of four prospectors have returned from a trip made to the range of mountains that lies between the south end of Kootenay Lake and Salmon river, and report discovering an immense vein of gold-bearing ore. The vein, on which three claims were located, is described as [illegible] hanging wall and granite for the foot wall. It is thirty feet wide on the surface and stands out like a street for a distance of 600 feet. The ore on the surface carries $10 in gold to the ton and is free milling.

Fred Ritchie and Tom O'Farrell have returned to Nelson from Trail creek district, where they put in three months surveying mineral claims. They report that district looking up and at present in a prosperous condition. Over one hundred men are employed in and about the mines.

Since the arrival of Mr. Wild, a representative of the Fraser & Chalmers company of Chicago, rapid progress has been made in getting the buildings and machinery of the Silver King mine in shape.

The south fork of Kaslo river has been pretty well searched for mineral during the past summer. Although no important discoveries have been made, yet several prospectors think they have indications encouraging enough to warrant them in doing development work.

Six men are at work on the Northern Belle No. 2, in Slocan district, on which the vein is from eight inches to two feet wide. Ore has also been struck in the R. E. Lee tunnel. Both these claims are in the neighborhood of the Washington.

In sinking a shaft at the mouth of the tunnel on the Josie, in Trail creek district, a fine vein of ore was struck at a depth of 50 feet.

Ore running $12.50 in gold has been struck on the San Francisco, in Trail creek district.

H. G. Stimmel, formerly agent of the Northern Pacific at Spokane, has been appointed general travelling passenger and freight agent of the Spokane & Northern and Nelson & Fort Sheppard railways, with headquarters at Nelson. The Corbin road is going to have a share of the business of Kootenay or know the reason why.

The plant of the Kalso Times is being moved to New Denver, where it will be used in printing the Slocan Times. D. B. Bogle will edit the new paper and Will Hanks will be its business manager.

MUSICAL THEFTS.

Handel Accused of Many Barefaced Plagiarisms.

As a plagiarist Handel claims special attention. Other men's musical ideas crowded upon his receptive mind as lavishly as did his own, and he seems to have turned them very largely to account. A later age, with a more scrutinizing eye and analytical craze than his own, has discovered that Handel has justly entitled himself to the reputation of being a musical pirate, as bold and barefaced as ever was abroad. He did not merely borrow ideas—he lifted whole movements en bloc!

The customs of one age are often inexplicable to another, and no one nowadays could probably offer a solution to the problem which Handel supplies in this respect. Buononcini had to fly the country for passing off as his own a madrigal by Lotti; yet Handel seems to have been fortunate enough to long escape detection. One charge will suffice, although Erbra, Stradella, Colunna and others have all been laid under contribution.

When in 1743 a grateful nation returned thanks for the battle of Dettingen, Handel provided a Te Deum presumably of his own composition. It has been discovered, however, that the composition is mainly the music of a Te Deum by Urio, who was a chapel master in Venice in the seventeenth century. No less than nine movements in the Dettingen Te Deum and six in Saul are "cribs" of an amazing and audacious nature from Urio's work.

What induced Handel to thus appropriate and palm off as his own other men's work no one has discovered. It is a great blot on an otherwise honorable artistic career, and is the less excusable because it must have been even less trouble to him to write an original movement than to copy one. Small men have to descend, and do descend, to such unprincipled tactics; but the case is unexampled where a great composer has perpetrated such gross plagiarism as is traceable to Handel—Blackwood's Magazine.

Argyle House.

OUR SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST

All single width Dress Goods still at cost price.
Challies reduced from 25c to 20c a yard.
Challies reduced from 20c to 15c a yard.
English Sateens from 25c to 20c a yard.
Ladies' Wool Jerseys at cost price.
Fourteen yards Canton Flannel for $1.
Lace Curtains at 50c a pair.
Ladies' Belts still at cost price.
One case more of those Double Width Serges, so good for children's school dresses, at 25c a yard.
White Calico, 5c a yard.
Unbleached Calico, 5c a yard.

A Large Quantity of Remnants at Prices Which Make Them all Bargains.

J. Horner & Co.

88 DOUGLAS STREET.

REWARD.

A Reward of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) will be paid for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on or about the morning of the 18th inst., placed or caused to be placed or exploded, a bomb or other dangerous explosive on or near the residence of Alexander Sharp, at Wellington, in the County of Nanaimo.

Signed,
R. DUNSMUIR & SONS.
Victoria, B.C., March 16, 894.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets,
VICTORIA, B. C.

Real Estate.

TO Lease—1 farm of 67 acres, 6 miles from city, water front, $150 per year; 1 farm of 100 acres, 9 miles from city with new 8-room house, etc., $250 per year; 1 farm of 100 acres, 20 miles from city, close to Sidney & Victoria Railway, cottage, stables, etc., $200 per year.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city or suburban property, ranch 320 acres, 14 miles from Calgary, N.W.T.; 2 good roads to property; 265 acres fenced; 30 acres bush; good black soil; Elbow river crosses property; 2 good springs; well settled district; church, school, store, postoffice, blacksmith shop, cheese factory, all within one and two miles. Price $2,500.

80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; cheap.

THREE LOTS, 60x148 EACH; Splendid position; close to Fowl Bay; good level land; a bargain ($650) or singly, $225 each. Postoffice box 361.

A. WILLIAMS,
5 Store Street, Opposite Railway Station.

America Photographed

To those who follow closely the pages of "America Photographed" will be imparted a fund of information in the geography, topography, history and resources of North America that can be acquired from no other single work. It touches alike city, stream, mountain and forest. The almost unnumbered grandeurs of nature and

Most Interesting Works of Man are pictured by photography and talked about by some of the best writers known. As an educator it will be invaluable alike to young and old, yet when its pages bring to view the magnificent engravings, triumphs of the photographer's art and the engraver's genius, the acquisition of knowledge will be rendered a pleasure rather than a task.

NEVER BEFORE has such a newspaper premium been offered to the public on such terms. You will regret it if you do not secure this Art Album and Educational Storehouse.

The Times this week offers Part 18. Four more numbers will complete the series of 20 Parts. Subscribers who have not yet availed themselves of our magnificent offer, may do so still, as there are a few numbers of the first parts still on hand. When these are all gone we will not re-order.

Address,
TIMES, VICTORIA, B. C.

THE LOWER MAINLAND.

News from the Cities of Vancouver and New Westminster.

Vancouver, Aug. 15.—Squamish Charley, the Indian, charged with the murder of James McRory at North Arm, has been committed for trial. William Kay, who supplied Charley with the bottle of whiskey which he consumed prior to his assault upon McRory, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor.

J. W. Horne is to put up a handsome brick and stone block on the corner of Carroll and Hastings streets.

Ald. Franklin's by-law to raise $100,000 for street lighting has had its first reading.

Thirty thousand superficial feet of hardwood arrived by the Arawa to be laid upon the streets of Vancouver where heavy traffic prevails, as an experiment.

The Dominion government has declined to bear part of the expense of driving clusters of piles in the Narrows, as requested by the Vancouver council.

New Westminster, Aug. 14.—An intoxicated Jap fell off the wharf at Steveston on Sunday night into four feet of water and was drowned.

The salmon run last night was so heavy that the canners laid off nearly all their boats until this morning, having all the fish they could handle. Catches of from six hundred to eight hundred salmon were common. The run dropped off a little to-day. Salters are now working full blast on the surplus fish.

Representatives of several large bridge building firms are in the city to tender on the Fraser river bridge.

Both by-laws were carried to-day by overwhelming majorities, the vote being as follows: Bridge loan—For, 378; against, 42. Street loan—For, 249; against, 151.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Corporation Ownership of the Water Works Discussed.

Nanaimo, Aug. 15.—The question of purchasing the water works for the city is now occupying the attention of the council. It is to be hoped they will conclude it by placing it in the hands of the corporation at an early date. The purchase of the works is a simple matter. Very [illegible] be borrowed for the purchase as the principal stockholders are in favor of taking debentures at 6 per cent. for the stock they hold. The principal difficulty to be met with will be in increasing the size of the present small pipes branching off from the mains. This may involve the expenditure of about ten thousand dollars and then the city would be in a position to cope with any fire that started within the limits.

Leslie Jones, one of the owners of the Constance claim, at Alberni, reports that things are very lively in the vicinity of China creek. There are seventy-two men working on China creek and an hotel has been erected for their accommodation. Work on the different claims is progressing rapidly.

Professor Ferguson addressed the Epworth League in the Wallace street school rooms last evening.

Never has any society flourished so rapidly as the Nanaimo Literary, Athletic and Temperance Association. It started with a membership of thirty and now, after a few weeks' life, musters 170 members. The rooms are fitted with every requisite and the attendance nightly shows that it is keeping the young men out of the saloons.

THE ROYAL CITY.

Col. Prior Investigates the B. C. B. G. A. Troubles.

New Westminster, Aug 16.—Special—Fire at Port Haney yesterday destroyed Carter's brick kiln building.

The passage of the bridge by-law has created a better feeling in all circles.

The salmon run averaged 50 to the boat last night.

Col. Prior held an investigation last night into the troubles about the new officers of No. 4 company. The proceedings were not made public. At the inspection of the company, the curious fact developed that only a few men of the whole strength were sworn in and that the service roll was missing.

A Chinaman was found dead last night on the Hastings road. There are no signs of foul play. Moresby is investigating.

SEALING AND SMUGGLING.

Consul Myers Gives His Opinion of These Industries.

U. S. Consul Levi W. Myers was interviewed at Port Townsend by the P.-I. correspondent. In speaking of the sealing situation he said the prevailing opinion in British Columbia sealing circles was that it would better subserve the interests of both nations if sealing should be wholly suspended for five years. The old ideas that seal herds were inexhaustible is dissolving into the cold fact that the herds are becoming much fewer and are composed of smaller numbers each year. If the industry is continued it is only a matter of a few years when the herds will have been exterminated. Collector of Customs Milne, at Victoria, is said to entertain this opinion, and will probably recommend the suspension of sealing to the Dominion government, providing, of course, that similar action be taken by the United States. Many sealing men of Victoria, it is said, indorse this movement, for the reason that the markets are now overstocked and skins are noted as low as $5 each. It is believed that if Great Britain and the United States agree to this proposition that a similar request to other nations to prohibit sealing would also be recognized.

"The impending proposition in congress to lower the duty on opium to $6 a pound," said Mr. Myers, "has been the means of closing down nearly all the opium factories in British Columbia. Opium manufactured in China, which is far superior to the Victoria product, commands a higher price in American markets, and with the duty at $6 the former opium can successfully compete with the northern opium that is smuggled into the United States. The business of opium and Chinese smuggling is about suspended. For more than three months the Oriental steamers have not brought any Chinese to British Columbia. The Chinese government forbids emigration on account of the war with Japan. They need all their able-bodied men at home."

The consul further says that a great many Americans are going to British Columbia to seek employment, and he warns them to remain away, saying there is very little work there and what there is is given to Canadian citizens.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Events of the Day Among Amateurs and Professionals

THE OAR.

SULLIVAN AND GAUDAUR.

London, Aug. 13.—Thomas Sullivan, the Australian oarsman, now in England, says he is willing to accept the challange of Jacob Gaudaur, the Canadian oarsman, but cannot allow Gaudaur $250 for expenses. He says he had to pay his own way to England and he thinks Gaudaur ought to do the same.

J. B. A. A. REGATTA.

The managing committee of the James Bay Athletic association met last evening and arranged the following programme for the regatta to be held on August 25th

Four-oared race for lapstreaks—For the Flumerfelt cup.

Four-oared race for novices—Prizes.

Senior single scull—For the Heimcken cup.

Junior single sculls—For the Mallandain cup.

Double sculls, inrigged boat—Prizes.

Four paddle race for Peterboros—Prizes.

Tandem race for Peterboros—Prizes.

Single paddle race for Peterboros (single blade)—Prizes.

Upset race for Peterboros—Prizes.

Sailing race for canoes—Prizes.

Swiming race and tilting match.

Siwash canoe race, 13 paddles—J. B. A. A. vs. V. C. C.

THE TURF.

DIRECTUM AND ARION.

Chicago, Aug. 14.—Arrangements have been completed whereby the famous trotting stallions Directum and Arion are to meet in a match race over the Washington park track in this city Wednesday, August 29, for a purse of $7,000. Directum has the fastest record for a trotting stallion of 2,05 1-4, and also for a four year old trotter of any sex. Arion has the two year old trotting record, 2.10 3-4, made to a high wheel sulky. He is owned by J. Malcolm Forbes, who paid the late Senator Stanford $125,000 for him. Budd Doble will drive Arion and Orrin Hickok will drive Directum.

LACROSSE.

WANT A MATCH.

The following team are anxious to meet the hackmen, who on Monday defeated the Beehives: F. Westwood, A. Reid, W. Jones, M. McCabe, J. Wishart, J. Ahern, W. Ahern, Jack Hayes, J. H. Lindsay, F. Small, W. Petrie, Clem Sheldon. Mr. King, referee; T. W. Carter, umpire.

YACHTING.

RACE POSTPONED.

Freshwater Bay, Eng., Aug. 15.—The race between the Vigilant and Britannia arranged for to-day has been postponed until Saturday, on account of the prevalence of a severe gale.

CRICKET.

The following will represent the lawyers to-morrow in an all day match against the navy, play to commence at 11:30 a.m.: A. C. Anderson, B. H. T. Drake, K. Macrae, S. F. Morley, B. J. Perry, C. E. Pooley, T. E. Pooley, A. G. Smith, C. L. Ward, C. P. Wooley, S. Y. Wootton.

TENANTS' BILL REJECTED.

House of Lords Blocks More Irish Legislation.

Dublin, Aug. 15.—Freeman's Journal urges the Irish to resent the intolerant insult heaped upon them by the rejection of the evicted tenants bill by the lords, and adds "Justice and mercy fail to move the Irish landlords, their vulnerable point is fear."

London, Aug. 15.—After the vote on the evicted tenants bill in the lords last night, Irish member of parliament Tanner, on meeting the Earl of Glanricard, excitedly accused him of living on the blood of his tenants.

LATE CABLE DISPATCHES.

Guarding the Entrance to Taku Against Foreign Ships.

Rome, Aug. 15.—The police say they have conclusive proof that one of the anarchists arrested yesterday had been chosen to throw a bomb at Premier Crispi and was only waiting the opportunity.

Cape Town, Aug. 15.—A Pretoria dispatch says the Kaffirs are besieging Agatha and murdering the population by scores. A relief force is hastening to the besieged.

London, Aug. 15.—A Teintsin dispatch to the Times says: "Any warship trying to cross the bar at Taku without giving previous notice will be fired on, no matter under what flag they are. Naval vessels giving notive will be admitted at the discretion of the Chinese authorities.

BUDA-PESTH UNDERGROUND.

Electric Railway System of the Hungarian Capital.

An Englishman recently inspected the electric railway system of Buda-Pesth, Hungary, and his observations, summarized, may be interesting at this time when it is said the system is to be tried in New York. The Buda-Pesth railway was first begun some six or seven years ago by Messrs. Siemens and Halske, and when it had been completed, so far as the present lines are concerned, they floated it in a company, with a capital of four million florins ($1,650,000). The company, in the first year of its existence paid a dividend of seven per cent., and last year it paid 8 per cent., and the shares on the market to-day, stand at 225 florins for every 100 florins invested. The power station is centrally situated, and from this point all the lines are worked. The total capacity at the disposal of the company represents 1750 horse-power, which means that they possess a duplicate service of dynamos and engines in the event of a breakdown.

On ordinary week days about 600 horse power is required to work the traffic, but on Sundays—the continental holiday—from 800 horse-power to 900 horse-power is required. The fare charged is six kreutzers for each length; if a change is made, taking an additional line, the charge is eight kreutzers; but if a double change is made, then ten kreutzers is the fare. This means that for about four cents a passenger may travel six or seven miles. The total length of lines laid down for the conduit system is about 30 kilometres, or 18 1-2 miles. There is also a short distance of tramway on the overhead system, but this will be reconstructed on the conduit system as soon as convenient. At first the company experienced some little difficulty in working the lines, occasioned by mischievous people interrupting the electric current by putting a piece of metal down the conduit, but this form of amusement did not last long, and they have experienced no trouble of late.

Slight interruption has also been met with from drifting snow, but it has never been of any serious duration, from half to three-quarters of an hour always sufficing to clear away the obstruction. In the low-lying portions of the city heavy rains have also occasioned slight difficulty, owing to the sewers not having sufficient capacity to take off the surface water which had flooded back into the conduit. But, with these slight drawbacks, the system works as smoothly as can be wished. Each carriage is constructed to carry thirty-two persons, but as no by-laws exist against over-crowding, standing room is permitted, and, so on occasions, cars may be seen with from 60 to 70 people in them. Each car, including the motor, weighs about four and a half to five tons, and costs about $2500. The system is most popular in Buda-Pesth, and last year the company carried no less than 12,500,000 passengers, which practically means that, taking an average, each individual inhabitant used the car 21 times in the course of the year. This year, however, the company expects to overtop these figures by two million. The cost of construction per kilometre, including the power station, workshops, waiting rooms, cars, etc., is said to be 95,000 florins, or say about $66,750 per mile.—Boston Transcript.

THE SCREW PROPELLER.

Parts Taken by Smith and Ericsson in its Invention.

The introduction of the screw propeller into use was accomplished simultaneously by Smith in England and Ericsson in the United States. Both were men of great ability. Each considered himself the inventor of the screw propeller. Each took out patents in England in 1836 and in the United States two or three years afterward. Each patent differed radically from the other. Neither patent, for the general application of the screw propeller, was sustained either here or abroad, and neither Smith nor Ericsson patented additional improvements on the screw propeller. Each built small screw vessels in England that were successfully tried in 1837, Smith's being of six tons burden, with a wooden screw, driven by a six horse power engine, and Ericsson's, named the Francis B. Ogden, having double the tonnage and power. Each built larger screw vessels that were successfully tried in England in 1839. Smith's vessel, the Archimedes, being upward of 200 tons burden, and driven by engines designed by Rennie, of 90 horse power, circumnavigated the island of Great Britain in May, 1840. Ericsson's vessel, the Robert F. Stockton, smaller and with less power, was tried in England under steam, and then, in April, 1843, crossed the Atlantic under sail. Each introduced the screw propeller on merchant vessels in 1840. Each introduced the screw propeller on war vessels in 1843, Ericsson on the Princeton and Smith on the Rattler.—F. B. Stevens, in Cassier's Magazine.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Mrs J M Elliott, Mrs G B Walker, M J Lehman, A E J Purcivall, Mrs Purcivall, W S Dulmage, J Miller, A R Penyor, Rev Rosenstein, Capt Lloyd, Peter Manlistre.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—E B Hill & Co, Vlao, & Brooks, Simon Leiser, Langley & Co, Victoria Dray Co, J. Hutchison & Co, W. G Cameron, David Spencer.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers can be applied when at home, and is uniformly successful in coloring a brown or black. Hence its great popularity.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

"Only the Scars Remain,"

Says Henry Hudson, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., who certifies as follows:

AYER'S
SARSAPARILLA

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc., none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old

Mother Urged Me

to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. **Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me.** I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed **Ayer's Sarsaparilla** advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

N.B. TRADE MARK THE VARNISHED BOARD ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.

Ladies Costumes

Ladies have a great deal of trouble in selecting dress goods. The variety is great. The quality is various and the merit claimed is sometimes more than the possession. When ladies are desirous of obtaining the finest grade of Black Dress Goods, they should ask to see Priestley's dress fabrics. These, as is well known, are the *ne plus ultra* of durability, beauty and delicacy of texture. They have long been the favorite dress goods of well dressed Englishwomen. The Americans prefer them to French goods. Canadian ladies can obtain them from reliable dealers. Ladies should always ask for Priestley's Dress Goods.

PRIESTLEY'S BLACK DRESS MATERIALS

2

Notice to Shipbuilders.

Tenders will be received here until noon of Saturday, the 25th August instant, for building a decked scow 82 feet by 22 feet, according to specifications which can be seen on application to the carpenter of the yard.

Tenders to be addressed to the Naval Storekeeper and endorsed "Tender for building scow."

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

T. SYDNEY DOBBIN.
Acting Naval Storekeeper, etc.
Royal Naval Yard, Esquimalt, August 10, 1894.

FOR SALE

6 Lots--2 Corners

ONE ACRE

The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $[illegible]. A great bargain.

J. E. CRANE,
30 Broad Street.

Butter!

Large consignments arriving weekly by refrigerator car.

J. & A. CLEARIHUE,
26 Yates Street.

FOR SALE

VICTORIA WEST STEAM BAKERY.

Fully equipped with all the latest improved Biscuit and Soft Bread Machinery, in complete working order. Will be sold at a bargain on easy terms of payment.

For further particulars apply to

The Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Ltd.,
125 Government St., Victoria, B.C.

Paisley Steam Dye Works,

116 YATES ST,

Between Douglas and Blanchard, Victoria, B. C. The undersigned has refitted the dye works with all the latest improvements, and is prepared to do all kinds of dyeing and renovating. Lace curtains dyed and cleaned; sheepskins done at the shortest notice; feathers, gloves and ladies' wear a specialty; French and dry cleaning; gents clothes cleaned or dyed at the shortest notice. Goods called for and delivered.

JAMES ALLISON.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

From Montreal.	
Allan Line, Numidian	Aug 11
Allan Line, Sardinian	Aug. 18
Dominion Line, Labrador	Aug. 11
Dominion Line, Mariposa	Aug. 18
Beaver Line, Lake Huron	Aug 15
Beaver Line, Lake Ontario	Aug. 22
From New York.	
Cunard Line, Aurania	Aug. 11
Cunard Line, Etruria	Aug. 18
White Star Line, Germanic	Aug. 15
White Star Line, Teutonic	Aug. 22
American Line, Paris	Aug. 15
American Line, Berlin	Aug. 22
North Ger. Lloyd, Elbe	Aug. 11
North Ger. Lloyd, Lahn	Aug. 14
Anchor Line, Ethiopia	Aug. 11
Anchor Line, Furnessia	Aug. 18
Red Star Line, Rhynland	Aug. 15
Red Star Line, Westernland	Aug. 22
Allan State Line, Nebraska	Aug. 17
Allan State Line, California	Aug. 31

Saloon fares from $40 to $90 according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $30 and $40. Steerage, $10 to $25. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government Sts.

W. J. STODDART,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler

New York Hotel Building, Yates St.

Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivoting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures.

Ayer's Ague Cure is an antidote for malaria and all malarial diseases, whether generated by swamp or sewer. Neither quinine, arsenic, nor any other injurious drug enters into the composition of this remedy. Warranted to cure fever and ague.

Cash Grocery

ARMOUR'S 49er... BACON & HAMS

Just Arrived per S.S. Umatilla.....

HAMS, per lb., 19c.
BACON, per lb., 20c.

R. H. JAMESON & CO.,
Red Front Store, 83 Fort St.

PENDRAY'S EXTRACT OF SOAP

For Stains, Tarnishes,
And Kitchen Tables.
For Bell Handles
And Stair-rods.
Cleans Rapid,
Is Simple and Cheap.
Makes Paint Like New.
It is Acknowledged the Best
In the Market.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR PENDRAY'S AND GET IT.

JUST . . . . ARRIVED

...FINE NEW...

CANADIAN CHEESE . .

JOLLY'S CREAMERY BUTTER

The best in the market. Small Tubs for family use.

STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES

Fresh and reliable.

Erskine, Wall & Co
COR. GOV'T & FORT STS.

Cash!

CHANGE IN BUSINESS....
FROM CREDIT TO CASH.

BIG DROP IN PRICES
TO SUIT HARD TIMES

Call on us and
SAVE MONEY on your
GROCERIES.

JOHNS BROS., 261 DOUGLAS ST

C. P. N. CO., LTD., STEAMER

DANUBE

Meyer Master

Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf,

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Naas River & Way Ports

Monday, August 20,

At 8 o'clock p.m.

For freight or passage, apply at office of Company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C.

The company reserves the right to change this time table at any time, without notification.

June 25. JNO. IRVING.
Manager.